FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 195

6 October 1980

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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD051700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Oct 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with international affairs journalist Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, PRAVDA observer Yevgeniy Maksimovich Rusakov and All-Union Radio commentator Igor Pavlovich Charikov]

[Text] [Charikov] Good day, esteemed comrades. There is no doubt that last week's most important event can be identified as the visit to the Soviet Union by Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India. As you know, this lofty guest is at the moment continuing his journey around the Soviet Union. During the visit, Soviet-Indian talks were held and, in the opinion of the participants themselves and to judge from the reactions of the press, they took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The concluding documents of this visit have not yet been published. They will appear in the press after the departure of the Indian head of state from the Soviet Union. But already the world press, and primarily the Indian press, is drawing certain conclusions from this important event in Soviet-Indian relations.

USSR-Indian Relations

[Shishkin] Incidentally, we are receiving much reaction, and the commentaries are noting a further deepening of cooperation between our two states, whose positions in many respects are close or else identical. Most commentators express confidence that this visit and the further development of Soviet-Indian relations will serve to solve pressing international problems and will have a positive effect on the development of the political situation in the world.

Speaking at a dinner in the Kremlin given in Reddy's honor, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: At the present time there can be no foreign policy more ethical, more moral, in the best sense of the word, or closer to the hearts and minds of peoples, than the policy of peace, detente and of curbing the arms race. And we are happy that in striving toward achieving these aims we are proceeding side by side with India.

[Charikov] The same high appraisal was also given by the Indian head of state speaking on Soviet television. He declared that the Soviet-Indian talks were marked by the cordiality which characterizes the close mutual relations existing between the two countries. These relations, he said, draw their strength from the common adherence of our countries to peace throughout the world. The president of India expressed his conviction that contacts between the leaders of both countries will still further serve the consolidation of Indian-Soviet friendship in the interests of both peoples.

At this point I would like to bring in a few facts which are characteristic of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in several areas. At the present time more than 30 percent of steel is smelted, almost 70 percent of oil is extracted, more than 30 percent of petrochemicals is produced, 20 percent of electricity is generated and 80 percent of heavy metallurgical equipment is produced in industrial installations constructed with the technical assistance of the USSR. Behind these percentages stands the specific economic might of the Republic of India, might which enables it to carry out social and economic transformations the results of which are already evident.

[Rusakov] I would like to recall also the old traditions of friendship and cooperation between our countries and the deep roots of the peace-loving policy of India. Listeners of the older and intermediate generations obviously remember that more than a quarter of a century ago India became for us a kind of window on the world of developing countries.

Remember the visit to the USSR by Jawaharlal Nehru, the father of Indira Gandhi. Bhilai was the first example of the USSR's aid to developing countries in the creation of modern industry. Remember how people chanted "Hindi-Rusi, Bha'i, Bha'i" [Hindus and Russians are brothers]; the great popularity of the Indian film "The Tramp" by (Raj Kapoor). It is all the more gratifying to see with every year that passes how Soviet-Indian friendship gains in stature and maturity.

Jawaharlal Nehru was also at the sources of the Indo-Soviet friendship and at the source of the movement now called the nonaligned movement.

At this point I would like to return to the speech of Comrade Brezhnev, about which Gennadiy Arkadiyevich has already spoken. In the speech at the Kremlin reception in honor of President Reddy, Comrade Brezhnev reminded us that at one time Washington called a neutral policy, or as we now say a policy of nonalignment, amoral. The course of Nehru and other adherents of the spirit of Bandung clearly did not suit John Foster Dulles, who dedicated his entire activity as U.S. secretary for state to organizing a crusade against the socialist countries.

The principles laid down by Nehru still lie at the basis of India's foreign policy, especially since Indira Gandhi returned to the post of prime minister of India. India does a great deal to strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. This is shown in its struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into peace zone, its constructive position in relation to peaceful political settlement of questions linked with Afghanistan. And we must note that India is pursuing this course in spite of attempts to apply presure from beyond the ocean and from the other side of the Himalayas. In August Huang Hua, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, even deferred, or essentially cancelled, a visit to India, thus expressing displeasure with the foreign policy of Delhi, especially in its relations with Kampuchea and Vietnam.

[Charikov] To conclude our talk about Soviet-Indian relations I would like to say that the official friendly visit to India in November 1973 by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave important impetus to Soviet-Indian ties. I was responsible for covering Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to India, and talking to Indian colleagues and political and public figures, as well as representatives of business circles. They all noted unanimously that independent India was found in the Soviet Union a real friend who is always ready to come to its aid. Soviet-Indian cooperation, the people to whom I spoke said, has become in our time a powerful factor for the strengthening of friendship among peoples, a factor for political stability in that region of the world.

Iranian-Iraqi Conflict

[Shishkin] Regrettably, not all is quiet in that region. The Iran-Iraq conflict is flaring up.

[Charikov] As you will know, comrades, reports are published daily in our press about what is taking place on the Iran-Iraq border. Moreover, you will realize for yourselves that events sometimes develop so rapidly that the situation can change literally in a few hours. For that reason, we will not for the present analyze the purely military side of the conflict, but will try to analyze the political aspects of the problems, bearing in mind that the clashes between the two countries are acquiring the increasingly apparent nature of a protracted war of attrition. The overwhelming majority of countries supports the idea of an immediate halt to the senseless bloodletting between the two countries, and, as you will know, one of the first to make such an initiative was the Soviet Union. But what is the position of the United States, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich?

[Shishkin] In Washington and the other capitals of the NATO countries officials of the most diverse rank vie with each other to make statements about their countries' intention to maintain their neutrality and noninterference, as they put it, in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In reality, the United States, which has long played an inflammatory role behind the scenes, is actively preparing for even greater interference in the affairs of the states of that region. Every day the teleprinters carry more and more reports and details of Washington's feverish activity to organize joint actions by its allies in defense of the West's oil interests. So-called international forces, into which British, Australian and other contingents are being drawn, are being put together. Under their flag, the Pentagon intends to bring into play its own vast naval and air forces which have already been sent into the Persian Gulf region. This aggressive scheme is cloaked by lying bourgeois propaganda. But at the same time, the same propaganda and the White House are conducting a most active campaign to secure the support of the public, Congress, and the West European allies and Japan, for their adventurist plans.

To this end, a big fuss has been kicked up in the United States over the earth's limited resources. Moreover, all this is treated as a threat to the American, and, in general, the Western way of life, and the prosperity of the capitalist countries. The bourgeois citizen has long been tutored in the idea that the United States and the other Western countries have, if you please, a sacred right to unhindered access to the wealth of other countries and to use it at their own discretion and to their own advantage. This aspect of the so-called American way of life has, incidentally, provided many Americans with very tangible material benefits and is actively used by Washington to mobilize backing inside the country for its hegemonistic course. At the present time, when as a result of the powerful scope of the national liberation and anticolonial movement throughout the world it is getting increasingly difficult for the United States to brazenly plunder other countries and peoples, the American and Western citizen is being intimidated with the woes that are in store for them if they do not back the militarist course.

Thus, General Milton, a former U.S. representative on the NATO Military Committee, paints an apocalyptic picture of the world of the future. Before us, he prophesies, is the gloomy prospect of a world in which there are too many people and too few resources, a world in which efforts to maintain a high standard of living will come into direct conflict with efforts in other regions just to survive. It will be a world in which force will determine a great deal, maybe everything. Only force, the general assures us, can promote the establishment of an ordered, though possibly, as he puts it, unjust distribution of commodities. It is with the aid of such cannibalistic arguments that American imperialism, which has established its sway over weaker countries by force, attempts today to justify its desire to preserve this sway also by force. But as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Alma-Ata, those who today determine the U.S. foreign policy clearly do not see, or do not wish to see, the historical changes on the world arena, the new correlation of forces in the world. They still hope that they will succeed proceeding contrary to the will of peoples, in subjecting to their dominion other sovereign states. But as historical experience demonstrates, all attempts of this kind are doomed to failure.

U.S. Machinations

[Rusakov] I would like to add that much of what Washington is currently, these very days, doing in the Persian Gulf region and in other regions is not new; it is a repetition of the past in many senses. I would like to recall Washington's attempts to cover up and intensify the U.S. military intervention with the flag of collectivism, so to speak, as was done in Vietnam, or even with the United Nations as happened in Korea. Bypassing the NATO charter, which restricts--vastly stretching the point, of course, if one thinks of Turkey, Greece and even Italy--which restricts its sphere of operations to the North Atlantic, the United States has striven and strives to draw its allies into gendarme action in the Persian Gulf and other regions.

The Persian Gulf region is a most splendid area for the so-called rapid deployment force, that gendarme detachment of American imperialism, which it was decided to set up long before the exacerbation of American-Iranian relations in November last year.

But what shows through more than anything in Washington's present policy with regard to the Persian Gulf region and its approach to many other problems of international life is nostalgia--nostalgia for the good old days of Truman, when it appeared to American politicians that with the help of the atomic monopoly and, later, superiority in the means of delivering nuclear weapons, the United States could lord it in the world and subdue the natives with the Marines. Those times are gone for good. But some people have kept their imperial tastes. I personally believe that the U.S. military-strategic doctrines and concerpts contain much pseudo-strategic, purely militaristic demagogy. But these doctrines serve as a kind of scale of Washington's aggressiveness. Why, for example, did Washington have to resurrect the concept of so-called limited strategic nuclear war, which was even repudiated by one of its authors, Robert McNamara? Why is the White House trying to deceive the public with the suggestion that nuclear warfare is acceptable? To unite their hands for threats, nuclear blackmail and diktat. "Power exists in order to be used," Brzezinski says. In his words, in the event of an armed conflict or international crisis, Washington retains the right to demonstrate its resolve, and to employ nuclear weapons. Put another way, Washington is openly declaring its intention not to extinguish hotbeds of war but to kindle them in the hope of political, territorial and other dividends. The result is already at hand, in respect of the region about which we are talking. Both Brzezinski and U.S. Defense Secretary Brown have already spoken on the subject of the readiness of the United States, in case of need, to bring nuclear weapons into play in the region of the Persian Gulf.

[Charikov] I would like to interrupt here and quote a remark made by the American Professor (Beeman) published in the New York TIMES. He writes that the most likely instigator of the Iran-Iraq war is precisely Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, who has provoked that conflict in every possible way.

[Rusakov] As a whole one can say that Brzezinski and those who support his course are striving to dish out punitive treatment on the developing and other nonnuclear countries, and to dictate and impose their will under the cover of a nuclear shield or umbrella. That is the essence of the present U.S. doctrine. The new nuclear strategy and the naval provocations of the United States in the region of the Strait of Hormuz are parts of a whole.

[Charikov] As you rightly said, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, the times are past when Washington could do everything it planned in all parts of the globe with impunity. A new correlation of forces has now come about and there now exist active forces which oppose the aggressive foreign policy course of the U.S. administration. We see a graphic confirmation of that opposition now in the example of the work of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

[Rusakov] Certainly, in the present situation, when the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces is increasing and intensifying, various actions to eliminate hotbeds of tension and to curb the arms race are of great significance, and I would particularly like to single out the new Soviet initiatives put forward both during Comrade Brezhnev's meeting with Schmidt and during the present UN General Assembly session.

Limitation of Nuclear Missiles

[Shishkin] Well, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you are of course right, and definite hopes are now pinned on the Soviet-American dialogue which is scheduled for the week after next in Geneva on questions relating to the beginning of talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles.

Agreement to begin practical discussion of these questions was reached at the meeting in New York between Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state. The world public has appraised that decision as a highly positive step. The thing is that the Washington administration for a long time made no response to the very important proposals Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made during talks with the FRG leaders. These were to hold talks without delay on medium-range nuclear weapons simultaneously and in organic connection with questions relating to the American forward-based systems already in Europe. It was stressed by the Soviet side that these talks could commence even before the ratification of SALT II, but that the accords that might be reached at the talks should be implemented only after that treaty has come into effect.

Difficult talks lie ahead in Geneva. Judging from what the American press has been saying, the United States still wants to limit them to questions of medium-range missiles. Washington is seeking discussion only of a possible reduction in the quantity of new American nuclear missiles which are only going to be deployed in West Europe, in exchange for a reduction in equivalent Soviet systems which have long been deployed and which constitute part of the balance of forces between the United States and NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. Thus, seeking to obtain a reduction in the numbers of Soviet missiles, the United States would like its forward-based systems to be left intact. The latter, meanwhile, represent a gigantic arsenal totaling 7,000-8,000 individual nuclear weapons, from tactical missiles and nuclear artillery to bombers with a range of up to 2,000 km and Poseidon ballistic missiles. The forward-based systems located in West Europe pose a real threat to our country. A rough balance has now come about between the Soviet Union and the United States both on a global and a regional scale. Hence, the decision to produce and deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe is nothing less than an attempt to disrupt the existing parity in its favor. The Soviet Union will never agree to that. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses, we do not encroach upon anyone's land or interfere in their internal affairs, but we will always be able to stand up for our own rights and legitimate interests.

Evidently, Washington is also beginning to understand that. At any rate, at his latest press conference on 2 October, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie stated that his meeting with Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, was a useful one and had made it possible to move forward on talks connected with the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons.

[Rusakov] I think, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, that in Washington's present position no small role is being played by the position taken up by its West European partners. The West Europeans, including the leaders of the FRG, France, Belgium, Denmark and other countries, are following the intensification of the aggressiveness of their senior NATO partner with increasing unease. Washington's course for the revival of the cold war substantially restricts the scope for the West European NATO allies' foreign policy independence and flexibility. After all, in conditions of East-West confrontation the United State's allies are frequently left simply to stand to attention and answer with varying degrees of zeal "yes, sir." But that is far from all.

In the United States naive people probably still exist who think that nuclear war can be limited, who think that it can be stopped at some stage or other, and who think that Americans may be able to sit it out on the other side of the ocean. In West Europe, however, there are few people--and there is no way that there could be many of them--who have fallen for the bait of the Pentagon's pseudo-strategic demagogy, because even the war which, according to the Pentagon scenario, would be the first and allegedly less dangerous stage, a tactical nuclear war, would be for West Europe the same catastrophe as a world war would be for the United States. And that is why Washington's statements of its "resolve," in quotes, to strike a match to the European nuclear powder magazine are evoking more and more concern among West Europeans.

Of course the West European leaders are wholeheartedly in favor of strengthening the West's position, but not at such a price. They think--and this is reasonable--that matches must not be struck.

The box of ma[illegible]hes must not even be taken out; attempts must be made to reduce the threat of war, and the path to this lies in detente, and first and foremost military detente. Hence we have the constructive attitude of a number of West European countries, in particular France and the FRG, toward a number of new Soviet proposals. Hence the decision by the Belgian Government to postpone indefinitely its approval to the deployment of cruise missiles on the territory of that small country. And hence many other things.

FRG Elections

[Charikov] You have just mentioned the FRG, and in that connection I would like to return to one important event which is happening there right now. Nationwide elections to the Bundestag are taking place today in the FRG. The preference that, according to the information of public opinion institutes, the West German electorate is giving to the present ruling coalition in Bonn can be explained primarily by the fact that it adheres on the whole to realistic attitudes in international affairs. And if we go back a little into the past we can actually see that a merit of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic bloc was that it furthered the transition from the cold war to a policy of detente in the early seventies, in other words when that coalition came to power. It must be admitted, however, in all fairness, that while enumerating the good deeds of the Social Democrats for the benefit of peace, recently these have been rather few in number. If we talk, however, of the stance occupied by their political rivals, the Christian Democrats, then it must be said that this stance is so conservative and their concepts permeated by such a strong militarist and revanchist spirit that even those members of the electorate who hold far from liberal views refuse to support that party at elections. As far as the other parties are concerned, they have considerably less opportunity to present their views to the electorate. First and foremost this applies to the German Communist Party. The FRG law on elections contains a clause saying that any party which gains less than 5 percent of the votes cast at elections to the Bundestag has no representation. This stipulation is clearly discriminatory in nature when one takes into account the fact the so-called parliamentary parties, in other words the four major bourgeois parties, do everything possible to push the communists away from the electorate. Since we have started talking about the election law I should cite a few more facts which show its antidemocratic nature. The FRG Constitution proclaims that all power in the country stems from the people and is determined by them at nationwide, direct, free, equal and secret elections. I am quoting that from the relevant article in the Constitution. We have just spoken about how equal these elections are, but here are a few examples of how universal and free they are. According to statistical figures, over 80 percent of the FRG population are workers and other categories of working people. It would be logical to see the corresponding representation of those strata of the population in the Bundestag. In fact that is far from the case. In the present Bundestag those 80 percent are represented by just 10 deputies who, in turn, are less than 2 percent of the total number of Bundestag members. At the same time, one in every four deputies to the Bundestag is a representative of the big monopolist bourgeoisie which, in turn, is in the minority in relation to the overall population of the FRG. Slightly less than one-half of Bundestag deputies are high-ranking state officials. And that, in practice, is how the so-called "universal" and "free" nature of elections in the bourgeois country of the FRG is manifested.

In our country, in accordance with the Constitution, whose anniversary we will be marking the day after tomorrow, the picture is completely different. For comparison, I should like to remind our listeners of a few figures. In the supreme legislative body of our country, the USSR Supreme Soviet, there are 1,500 deputies. These include representatives of all 15 union republics and various strata of working people. Workers comprise the largest section in the Supreme Soviet: There are 270 of them in the Soviet of the Union and 252 in the Soviet of Nationalities, which is 34.8 percent, or more than one-third. Collective farm workers account for 244 deputies, or 16.3 percent. In contrast to many Western states such as the United States the FRG and so on, where being elected to the supreme body of power is a sort of occupation or profession, in our country more than half of the deputies to the Supreme Soviet are newly elected at each election time. Our program has now drawn to an end. On behalf of those taking part I would like to thank you, dear comrades, and say farewell. All the best to you.

IMF-WORLD BANK SESSION IN WASHINGTON REPORTED

LD041702 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Ye. Yegorov writes:

The joint annual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which was held in an atmosphere of insoluble differences between the developed capitalist states of the world and developing countries, closed here on Friday.

As follows from the closing addresses by IMF Director J. De Larosiere and IBRD President R. McNamara, the participants in the session have failed to reach agreement on an increase of financial aid to the developing countries, which need it particularly badly now in connection with the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world. The Western states have refused point blank to broaden the IMF and IBRD functions of aid to the developing countries, and insisted that these institutions preserve mainly the functions of "guards" of the monetary system of the capitalist world. The developed countries appeared at this session in a united front against the developing countries, whose representatives demanded an improvement in the conditions of international trade, a stabilisation of the prices of their export items, in the first place of raw materials, elimination of political discrimination in granting IMF and IBRD loans. But serious differences on monetary issues emerged at the session also among the Western powers. As is seen from the speech by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Miller, the United States is out to turn to its advantage the economic crisis in order to restore the dominating positions of the U.S. dollar in the capitalist monetary system. At the same time the West European nations and Japan do not intend to give up their positions, which have been gained in recent years in tough competition with the dollar.

It is indicative that the PRC representative, who for the first time participated in the work of the session, sided with the Western states, although he described China as a developing country. This is a fresh proof of the fact that the Beijing leaders have this time assumed the sordid role of a "Trojan Horse" of Western neocolonialism in the camp of the developing countries. This line of action is not a disinterested one. According to the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Beijing intends to get big loans from these financial organizations of the capitalist world.

Addressing the session, Governor of Iran's Central Bank Rashidzadeh demanded that the USA return Iran its assets which were "frozen" by the U.S. administration. He strongly criticised the unlawful actions of the U.S. administration, but the U.S. secretary of the treasury reiterated Washington's categorical refusal to return the Iranian assets.

In the course of the whole session, the United States was engaged in "twisting the arms" of its participants in connection with the issue of invitation to the session as an observer of a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The American representatives openly blackmailed the participants in the session threatening that in the event a PLO representative was invited, the U.S. Congress would deny appropriations for the donations to the IMF and IBRD. As a result, the session has decided to transfer the question of inviting observers, including from PLO, for examination by a special commission, which, however, does not include a single Arab country.

Iranian Delegate Comment

LD031142 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct, TASS--Actions of the U.S. administration were sharply condemned at a session of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. Iran's representative describes as illegal the action of the United States that froze accounts of Iranian banks in the United States in November of last year.

He said that Washington's step shows clearly the danger that is constituted by the system based on the sway of one country and its currency, the dollar. The Iranian representative declared for the establishment of a new international economic order that would make impossible the monopoly position of one country.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON IMPERIALIST ACTIVITIES

LD031713 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 3 Oct, TASS--Below are extracts from statement by Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister for foreign affairs of the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia, during the 35th session of the General Assembly:

The banner of hope for freedom in southern Africa is now more aloft than ever before. With each passing day, the noose around the neck of apartheid is getting increasingly tight. Nevertheless, obstinate as it is, the reason and abandon its repugnant policies easily. [sentence as received] Futile attempts continue to be made by the architects of apartheid, in collusion with their imperialist collaborators, to perpetuate this vile and pernicious system. We have no doubt that had it not been for the overt and covert political, economic, technological and military, including nuclear collaboration by well-known Western governments and their transnational coporations, the criminal gangs in Pretoria would have long been a thing of the past.

This year, as we observe the twentieth anniversary of the historic United Nations declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, we strongly urge the Security Council to take action on enforcement measures against the South African regime under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to ending the illegal occupation of Namibia.

The conspiracy to deny the people of Palestine the exercise of their inalienable rights and the imperialist encouragement of the illegal occupation by Israel of Arab territories continue to pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

We extend our solidarity to the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and fully support the joint formula advanced by them for the normalization of relations and the maintenance of security in their region.

We reiterate our unreserved solidarity with the revolution of Afghanistan aimed at demolishing an oppressive and archaic feudal system and replacing it by a new progressive order. We stand by the side of the Afghan people in their determined struggle to defend the gains of their revolution and to preserve their sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence.

Ethiopia strongly supports the proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and strongly urges that the international community redouble its efforts to reduce the present level of global tension and to avert a nuclear catastrophe by taking urgent measures.

Currently, imperialism is deploying all types of sophisticated weapons systems in many parts of the world. The Indian Ocean has never before been so congested with war ships, aircraft carriers, their escorts and assault troops. The Persian Gulf area, the Middle East region and the Red Sea have also become the depots of the deadly weapons of imperialism. Alliances are being hastily formed, existing bases expanded and new ones acquired to serve as spring board for encirclement, destabilization and outright military aggression contrary to the decisions of the OAU, the United Nations, and the non-aligned movement declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The imperialist circles have not only intensified the arms race, but have also defiantly arrogated to themselves the right to declare any region of the world a zone of their "vital interest". (?Consequently) military preparations are underway including the formation of a "quick intervention force."

Thus, an ominous development is in the offing in the regions of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Having as its main target the states of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region, the quick intervention force poses a grave threat to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of these states.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER ADDRESSES UNESCO CONFERENCE

LD031318 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct, TASS--"The April revolution, in which the people of Afghanistan led by the People's Democratic Party of the country have overthrown the regime of despotism and tyranny, has set itself the task to build a new society founded on peace and freedom, progress and justice, friendship and equality. Thanks to the April revolution a possibility has opened up for Afghanistan to overcome its backwardness."

This was said by the minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Anahita Ratebzad. Addressing the general conference of UNESCO in Belgrade she stressed that after the overthrow of the criminal regime of imperialism's agent Amin the people of Afghanistan had made a notable headway in the economic development, science, culture, education and other fields.

The minister said that the government of the country was making efforts aimed at democratisation of education, special emphasis was being laid on the removal of all discriminatory barriers, and on ensuring equal access to education for all strata of the population, regardless of race, socio-economic position or sex, a program had been adopted which made it possible for the national ethnic minorities to receive tuition in their own native tongues. The Government of Afghanistan planned to eliminate illiteracy among the urban population by 1987 and among the rural population by 1990.

The minister spoke about the danger of the arms race. She expressed complete support for the draft resolutions submitted by the Soviet delegation regarding UNESCO's contribution to the forming of such public opinion which would promote effective disarmament, stronger peace and understanding among nations, solution of urgent tasks of the exercise of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism.

YEGOREV VIEWS U.S.-PAKISTAN TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD041424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1252 GMT 4 Oct 80

["The USA Continues Interference in the Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (TASS)--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

A meeting took place on Friday in the White House between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq, who is in the United States in connection with the work of the United Nations General Assembly session.

After the meeting no official statement was published, although it is being pointed out in official American circles that the situation that has arisen around Afghanistan was one of the main themes of the talks. The Washington POST says today that during the meeting between the American and Pakistani presidents "the question of new American aid to Afghan refugees who cross the border and seek shelter in camps in Pakistan was examined."

As is known, under the pressure of the United States and China, Pakistan has turned its territory into a springboard for the undeclared war which Washington and Beijing are waging against the Afghan revolution. Under the guise of "refugee camps" numerous bases for the recruitment and training of counterrevolutionary bands are situated on Pakistan territory. These bands are sent into the territory of sovereign Afghanistan in violation of all norms of international law.

American aid to the so-called "refugees" is precisely aimed at supporting these bandit sabotage groups.

Under this pretext the United States has already granted Pakistan $44 million.

The Pakistani leaders, for their part, are using the situation that has arisen for the intensified rearmament of their country with a view to bringing pressure to bear on India. Proceeding from this, they demand increased deliveries of American weapons, in particular the most up-to-date types of fighter planes, tanks, missiles, artillery guns, and so forth. As today's Washington STAR reported, during the talks Ziaul Haq raised the question of increasing American military aid to Pakistan, stressing that the planned aid to the amount of $200 million is completely inadequate for implementing the large-scale plans for that country's militarization, which harbors a threat to peace and security in the region.

Addressing correspondents after his meeting with Ziaul Haq, President Carter yet again repeated the U.S. promises to give aid to Pakistan in accordance with the commitments made back in 1959. White House Press Secretary J. Powell stated that other countries should also take part in giving aid to Pakistan.

Thus, the United States clearly intends to draw Pakistan even deeper into the quagmire of its adventuristic policy in Southeast Asia.

ARUTYUNOV ON U.S. INTENTIONS IN IRAN-IRAQ DISPUTE

LD031919 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] We are not exaggerating when we say that no day passes without the emergence of yet another indication exposing Washington's false claim that the United States has no intention of intervening in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. This time news agencies report on U.S. measures concerning the preparedness of the so-called rapid deployment force [RDF] set up by the Pentagon especially to intervene militarily in hot spots around the world, foremost being the Middle East and the Arab Gulf.

General Kelly, commander of the RDF, said in a message to Congress that the force was ready to take part in military operations and could provide a total of 200,000 troops. This news confirms a recent report in the Washington POST that the U.S. intention regarding the Iranian-Iraqi dispute is not that of adopting a neutral stance; rather U.S. interests, the paper said, would be best served by the collapse of the present Iranian Government and the establishment of a pro-Western regime in Tehran. It seems that the United States intends not only to eliminate the Iranian revolution but also to create conditions which would make other gulf countries more inclined to cooperate with the United States and its allies in all matters, including the export of oil.

If we translate all this into simpler language, it means subjugating those countries, including Iran and Iraq, to U.S. control and will. The U.S. forces massed in the gulf are directly aimed at revolutionary regimes and forces and at dealing a blow to the national liberation movements of the Middle East and Arab Gulf peoples. This is the objective of anyone who clearly tries, as Leonid Brezhnev said, to benefit from the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. Naturally Washington is trying by all means to conceal its behavior and fears any exposition in this respect. On 1 October a Department of State representative even attacked Moscow Radio broadcasts to Iran and Iraq which exposed the U.S. attitude to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. But facts, the proverb goes, cannot be resisted and even the U.S. press cannot conceal them. [Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on 3 October in a commentary by Igor Savchenko says: "Since the very first days of the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict, American Government officials and newspapers, which are controlled by the monopolies, have raised a commotion over the danger that has allegedly arisen because of Iran's belligerent position threatening Persian Gulf shipping routes.

["Of course from the very start it was clear that all this commotion and propaganda is nothing but a smokescreen which uses the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to justify Washington's intervention in the affairs of the Persian Gulf, its intentions to establish control over the region's oil resources and to reestablish a proimperialist regime in Iran.

["None of the Persian Gulf countries, including Iran, are threatening the oil routes of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, and they do not intend to do so. Nevertheless Washington continues to speak about the alleged danger threatening navigation stemming from Iran. Finally, the Iranian Government issued a statement and explicitly announced that Iran will work, with full force, to insure normal navigation in the Hormuz Strait and confirmed its faithfulness to international commitments on this big waterway. But did this announcement affect the actions by Washington's officials who consider themselves to be defenders of the Hormuz Strait in any way? Definitely not."]

LEBEDEVA DENIES U.S. DESIRES END TO IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC041840 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Speaking in Dayton, Ohio recently, President Carter referred to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and said that America wants to find a way for the hostile countries to sit at a negotiating table and to prevent an intervention by the Soviet Union to the benefit of one of the two sides. Radio Moscow commentator, Mrs Vera Lebedeva, comments on these remarks by the U.S. President and writes:

Dear listeners: First of all let us see whether America actually wants a solution to be found to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Facts and realities show that, on the contrary, the continuation of this conflict is to America's benefit. Why? Because at this momemt Washington is overtly saying that if the dispute continues Iran will have to make concessions.

The Iranian Army is equipped with American weapons and as the conflict continues each day will see it needing more and more reinforcement of arms, spare parts and ammunition from America. By taking advantage of this situation, America wants to place Iran within the sphere of its infiltration and, as could be seen during the shah's regime, to impose its diktat on Iran. Meanwhile, America hopes that through prolonging the Iranian-Iraqi conflict it can, at a suitable moment and by using force, intervene in this conflict and establish its control on the Persian Gulf countries and their oil wealth. America has stationed its warships near Iranian coasts for this purpose. It is preparing to send its so-called "rapid deployment corps" to the Persian Gulf region, and it has sent its immense aircraft which are equipped with AWACS radars to Saudi Arabia.

The United States of America tries to justify its intervention in the affairs of other countries by unreasonably invoking the need to defend America's vital interests and to ensure the unceasing transport of oil to Western countries.

Naturally, all these acts are completely contrary to Carter's remarks that America is determined to help overcome the Iranian-Iraqi dispute.

Recently, Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in a speech at a luncheon in honor of India's president, Reddy, stressed that those who are unhappy with the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces in the Near East, those who want to establish their control over Near and Middle East oil and who dream of turning Iran once again into a military base and gendarme post of imperialism are trying to take advantage of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

In conclusion, our commentator Mrs Vera Lebedeva writes: But as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it should be said that the Soviet Union strongly opposes any intervention in the domestic affairs of Iran and Iraq. Our country believes that these two countries should solve their differences through negotiations on their own. Our country also believes that in the present era war cannot and should not be, in any way, a means for solving differences and disputes among countries.

GONCHAROV COMMENTS ON PRC 'SUBORDINATION' TO U.S. ON TAIWAN

LD051952 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 5 Oct 80

["Another Bitter Pill"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Fireworks of high-flown phrases are displayed in Beijing, expressing "wrath" and "indignation" over the actions of the United States. The official Chinese news agency declares about "Washington's shamelessness", about a "violation of agreements" by the United States, etc.

But what has happened? What is the cause of such verbal fireworks? The point is that an agreement has been signed in Washington between the so-called "Taiwan Coordination Council for the Affairs of North America" and the "American Institute in Taiwan", under which these institutions, that are officially not embassies, are actually becoming such, as their officials are granted all diplomatic privileges and are actually being turned into diplomatic representatives.

This event is, undoubtedly, of no small significance. But the "wrath" and "indignation" expressed by Beijing look affected and false. As Washington's latest decision has not come as a surprise at all, it fully accords with the logic and the general character of the relations between China and the United States. These relations can by no means be described as equal.

Having embarked on the path of open collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Beijing leaders have thus doomed themselves to subordination to Washington's will. While a comparatively short time ago the United States was called in Beijing "enemy number one", today the same Beijing openly grovels before U.S. imperialism, paying back for the sops by the national interests of the Chinese people. The Taiwan case is highly indicative in this sense.

Taiwan is known to be a legitimate part of China's territory. But the Beijing leaders have been making one concession after another on the Taiwan issue, which is the most important one for China's international prestige. First, under the terms of "full normalization of relations" between the United States and China, the United States is known to have renounced official recognition of the Taiwan government. But soon after that "normalization", Washington decided to lift the embargo on arms sales to Taiwan, which had been clamped down in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC. This move by Washington has clearly shown that while playing the "China card", Washington nevertheless was not going to give up its friendship with the Taipei authorities. And what happened? Beijing humbly swallowed this bitter pill and continued curring favours with Washington. Everybody remembers that during his official visit to Washington last winter Deng Xiaoping gave the American administrations lots of promises and renounced voluntarily, in particular, the demand of the Chinese people for the liberation of Taiwan.

It is not fortuitous therefore, that Washington has today made a new step on the way of reviving its policy of "two Chinas", which it has, as a matter of fact, never renounced. It is absolutely clear that Beijing's present verbal fireworks cannot change anything in this policy. Washington does not conceal, as a matter of fact, its contempt for the Chinese "partner", whom the international press describes as "NATO's Asian branch". The U.S. NATION weekly has recently indicated that Washington needs China only as a tool of U.S. policies in Asia. The United States, it said, will use the allegedly revolutionary government of Beijing for pursuing counterrevolutionary policies. Well said Beijing is obligingly rendering services, which U.S. imperialism expects from yesterday's "ultra-revolutionaries". It is giving these services notwithstanding the fact that Washington makes it swallow one bitter pill after another.

SENATE VOTE ON GRAIN EMBARGO 'SLAP IN FACE' FOR PRESIDENT

LD031547 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Baydashin under the rubric "Our Commentary": "The Failure of a Shortsighted Venture"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has voted to lift the restrictions on supplies of grain to the USSR imposed by the Carter administration. Although this decision by the upper house is subject to examination by the Congress consultation committee and may be further discussed in both houses, most American commentators unanimously view it as a slap in the face for the shortsighted policy of the current White House incumbent, who had intended to use the grain embargo to pressure the Soviet Union.

As is known, the U.S. administration's imposition of an embargo at the peak of the latest outburst of anti-Sovietism did not bring the results its initiators wanted. On the contrary, it backfired, dealing a painful blow to American farmers, the U.S. economy and to the prestige of the President himself.

The main victims of the discriminatory restructions on grain supplies to the USSR were American farm workers. The Chicago TRIBUNE wrote that the embargo turned everything upside down in the American grain belt: First grain prices plummeted, followed by land prices. Many American farmers were on the brink of ruin. "The grain embargo was a total failure," Congressman T. Harkin said. "We punished ourselves, not the Russians," Senator G. McGovern stated.

The U.S. Senate's decision is evidence of the total failure of the White House's shortsighted act that runs counter to U.S. national interests.

JAPANESE EXERCISES LINKED WITH PENTAGON POLICY

LD041548 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Kuchko writes:

The ten-day exercises of the airforce and navy of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" ended today. About 40 thousand servicemen took part in these exercises, the biggest exercises of the Japanese armed forces of late. All the planes of the airforce, large groups of war ships and naval aviation, as well as rocketry units of the land forces were used.

The present exercises attest to further escalation of the militaristic preparations in Japan. The drilling of actions of the airforce and navy on sea in the situation close to combat conditions is connected with the preparations for the participation of the "Self-Defence Forces" in operations now worked out by the Pentagon strategists for so-called "protection" of sea lanes and "control" over the straits along which Middle Eastern oil is carried.

Washington is trying to involve Japan in these actions that have the aim of interference in the affairs of independent states. The fact that sabre-rattling by the Japanese military is assuming ever larger scopes and ever more offensive nature is causing concern.

A new show of the Japanese military might was held against the background of the stepped-up pressure of the United States on its ally in the militaristic treaty on security in the aims of intensive build-up of Japan's military potential and of increasing Tokyo's contribution to Washington's aggressive global strategy.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY SPEECH TO DIET SCORED

LD040150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has delivered his policy speech to the Diet. As our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports, the Suzuki government regards the Japanese-American alliance as the basis of Japanese foreign policy. In other words, Suzuki has once again stressed that Japan will continue to follow the lead of the aggressive policy of the United States. West European countries also have alliance relations with the United States, but they are not inclined to fully share U.S. foreign policy adventurism. Japan occupies a different position.

As a sign of gratitude for the fact that President Carter has not unleashed a trade war against it and has not included a slogan for such a struggle in his election program, Japan has gone further than the other allies in its anti-Soviet campaign and thereby has substantially strained [nakalila] Soviet-Japanese relations. Distorting the essence of Soviet foreign policy, the prime minister described it as a threat to peace and security throughout the world. Moreover, the terms the prime minister used turned out to have been borrowed from Washington's verbal stocks. Suzuki stated that his government is awaiting from the Soviet Union manifestations of a desire to improve relations with Japan.

Such manifestations, expressed in the most concrete form, have been sufficiently demonstrated by the Soviet Union. However, this cannot be said about Japan itself. Just as the prime minister was voicing an appeal for an improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations, there was published, for example, the latest anti-Soviet lampoon--"Hokkaido Has Been Occupied." Journals have been issued the latest instigatory articles--"The Soviet Union Is Striving for the Economic Occupation of Japan" and "Military Operations To Blockade the Straits of Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima." The authors of these sordid concoctions liberally cite anti-Soviet statements made by Japanese leaders at different levels.

The prime minister also expressed the intention to make relations with China even firmer so that they might serve--as the head of the Japanese Government put it--strengthening peace and stability. But it is known that Beijing is directing Sino-Japanese relations into quite another channel--into the channel of a single alliance between China and Japan against the USSR, and it is fighting for the creation of a single anti-Soviet front. Suzuki's intention to make Japanese-Chinese relations closer makes one think that Japan agrees with this plan of Beijing.

U.S., PRC ROLE IN JAPANESE MILITARIZATION CRITICIZED

LD031535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 80 p 3

[I. Bulay article: "Who Profits by Japan's Militarization?"]

[Excerpt] It may be asked if thought has been given in Tokyo to the possible lamentable consequences of Japan's course toward militarization and its cooperation in building up the military might of China, which is overtly trying to foist an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese course on Japan and involve it in its policy of intrigue in Asia, which is based on provoking dangerous military conflicts and cultivating hatred and enmity among peoples. If Japan is really concerned about peace and stability in Asia, does it need the transformation of ASEAN from an economic alliance into a military-political bloc and does it need an unstable situation in Southeast Asia?

How are we to reconcile the Japanese leader's peace-loving promises to pursue a "constructive" course with their cooperation with Washington and Beijing in supporting the bloody Pol Pot regime overthrown by the people? According to Foreign Minister M. Ito, Japanese diplomatic missions in 40 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America have been instructed to secure support for this bankrupt regime with a view to safeguarding for the Pol Pot representative the seat which he has unlawfully occupied at the United Nations. And what is more, the "Kampuchean theme" as presented by the U.S. and Japanese mass media now stands out like a sore thumb amid a wealth of far more acute international problems. People in Tokoyo apparently do not understand that the initiators and participants in the ignoble campaign, which is aimed at barring the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the United Nations, are striving to drag out indefinitely the conflict in Indochina and to distract the public's attention from the real danger posed by current U.S. and Chinese policy by means of a propaganda hullabaloo over Kampuchea.

No less dangerous are the steps aimed at preparing Japanese armed forces to fulfill their functions in other regions of the world. The numerous joint Japanese-American military maneuvers including those being held hundreds of miles from Japanese shores are, in particular, pursuing these aims. For example, in February Japanese naval ships took part for the first time in major maneuvers in the central Pacific, held by the navies of the United States, other NATO countries and Australia and New Zealand. Moreover, the sphere of action of the American-Japanese "security treaty", which until recently was restricted to the Far East, has been officially extended to the Persian Gulf. It was no coincidence therefore that Gen G. Takeda, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces", toured Egypt and Israel in May and familiarized himself there with modern warfare tactics in that region.

When encouraging Japan's militarization and making it a party to the implementation of U.S. strategic tasks in Northeast and Southeast Asia and in the Near East, the United States naturally cannot ignore the experience of history. In the thirties and forties the Japanese militarists were egged on to agreession in the north. What followed is well known--Pearl Harbor. Therefore Washington is now striving not to lose control over Japan's policy and to maintain such levers of influence over it as U.S. military presence on the Japanese islands, standardization of weapons and joint military planning.

Washington is also trying to gain control of Japan's raw materials policy. Thus, the "Group of Specialists on Questions of America-Japanese Relations" (a consultative organ under the U.S. administration) proposed setting up a "Japanese-American council at ministerial level" to formulate joint U.S.-Japanese policy in the event of an oil crisis. American strategists realize that as long as Japan is supplied with raw materials from sources controlled by the United States or along supply routes under U.S. control, they will retain a very important lever for influencing Japanese policy. Incidentally, this is one of the reasons why Washington is seeking to prevent a radical improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations, although it is known that mutually-advantageous Soviet-Japanese cooperation accords with the vital interests of both the Japanese and the Soviet people. But the policy of preserving tension in Japanese-Soviet relations accords only with the interests of certain circles in the United States, China and Japan.

The historical experience and the geographic location of the Japanese islands make the people, who lived through the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, look at things soberly. A public opinion poll conducted last spring by the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI and America's Gallup Institute showed that approximately 70 percent of the Japanese polled were opposed to an increase in military appropriations. The country's progressive public is following with growing concern the attempts of reactionary circles to turn Japan into a militarist fist in Asia and resolutely demands that the government abandon the course which it is pursuing of siding with the irresponsible policy of Washington and Beijing aimed at fueling international tension in Asia and throughout the world.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRESIDENT NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY

Departure for Leningrad

LD031340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] President Reddy of the Republic of India left Moscow for Leningrad today. He is staying in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, decorated with the state flags of the Republic of India and the Soviet Union, Reddy was seen off at the airport steps by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Tikhonov, first deputy chiarman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. The send-off party also included diplomatic staff of the Republic of India's Embassy in the Soviet Union.

A guard of honor of representatives of the three arms of the Soviet Armed Forces, Land Forces, the Air Force and the Navy, was drawn up at the airport. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy inspected the ranks of the Soviet servicemen. The national anthems of the two countries were played. The solemn send-off ceremony ended with a march past by the guard of honor.

Reddy is accompanied on his journey by Usmankhedzhayev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India; and also Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR.

Arrival at Leningrad Airport

LD031404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Indian president has been met at Leningrad airport by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Shibalov, chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom; deputies of the USSR and RSFSR supreme soviets; and other officials.

On Victory Square Neelam Sanjiva Reddy laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad and viewed the exhibits in its memorial hall showing the courage of the fighting men and towns people in the years of the Great Fatherland War.

Conversation With Romanov

LD040240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, who is on an official friendly visit to our country, arrived in Leningrad from Moscow today. In the Smolnyy, there was a conversation between Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. The high-ranking guest was acquainted with the successes of Leningraders in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in the implementation of the plan for the city and oblast's integrated economic and social development, and with workers' preparations to greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy declared that his talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had been fruitful and will serve the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In the historic building, the president of the Republic of India visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Memorial Museum. Then he familiarized himself with the collections in the Russian museum. The Leningrad Gorispolkom gave a dinner in honor of the high-ranking guest, at which Romanov and Reddy exchanged friendly toasts.

Departure for Volgograd

LD051348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Today President Reddy of the Republic of India left for Volgograd. In Leningrad the guest was seen off by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other officials.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy arrived in Volgograd today.

Arrival in Georgian Capital

LD052014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] President Reddy of the Republic of India arrived in the captial of Georgia this evening. He was met there by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other republican leaders.

In the first part of the day the Indian President acquainted himself with Volgograd.

Reddy Message to Brezhnev

LD051542 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct, TASS--A telegram has come in to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, from Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, expressing gratitude for the sympathy in connection with the natural clamity that befell India.

Reaction to Brezhnev Gulf Remarks

LD031639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS roundup: "Consistent Peace Policy"]

[Text] 1 Oct--The attention of the foreign mass media is focused on the Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow and the speeches exchanged at the Kremlin reception by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Indian president N.S. Reddy.

The Soviet Union assesses highly the positive role played by India in the international arena, All-India Radio's political observer notes. N.S. Reddy current visit to the USSR is new evidence of the two countries' desire to develop and strengthen friendly Soviet-Indian relations. Moscow and Delhi come out jointly in the struggle for peace, detente and the limitation of the arms race.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech has made a great impression on Indians, (Sadkhan Mukerdzhi), member of the Communist Party of India's National Council, stated. It contains a profound analysis of the international situation as a whole and gives a principled evaluation of events taking place in the world. We fully share the concern expressed by L.I. Brezhnev with regard to the exacerbation of tension in the world, including tension on the Asian Continent, by imperialism and international reaction. People in India know who is directing the armed aggression against Democratic Afghanistan, who is setting Pakistan against its neighbors, who will not leave the Kampuchean people in peace, who is threatening to teach Vietnam a "new lesson" and trying to block the path of anti-imperialist forces with a barrier of military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. These are the same forces that are striving to encircle India with a network of military strong points, giving assistance to separatists and seeking a change in our peace-loving foreign policy course. It is, namely, the United States and its Beijing henchmen who are to blame for the stepping up of tension in the world. Their flagrant interference in other countries' internal affairs constitutes a threat to peace and the security of people not only in Asia, but worldwide.

"Traditional Friendly Relations," "War Must Not Be a Means of Resolving Disputes," "In the Interests of General Peace"--these headlines are used by Bulgarian newspapers in publishing L.I. Brezhnev's and N.S. Reddy's speeches. RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes that as the Indian president stressed, people in India note with gratitude L.I. Brezhnev's personal contribution to strengthening the detente process in Europe and his determination to preserve the spirit and the process of detente.

Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG writes: "L.I. Brezhnev's speech is new evidence that the Soviet Union's entire peace-loving foreign policy, bequeathed by the great Lenin, is aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of war. This is expressed in the Soviet Union's concrete deeds and constructive initiatives."

The peace-loving public throughout the world is in complete solidarity with L.I. Brezhnev's opinion that the range of measures to stregnthen peace and improve the international atmosphere proposed by the Soviet Union the other day from the UN platform takes into account the realities of the modern world, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) states. The peoples understand this course and it accords with their aspirations. The future belongs to this course.

Great attention was attracted abroad by L.I. Brezhnev's statements on the military conflict between Iran and Iraq. The Soviet head of state, Lebanon's AN-NIDA' notes, called on Iran and Iraq to end the bloodshed. The Soviet Union warned that this conflict is only in the interests of those who want to establish control over Near and Middle Eastern oil and who dream of turning Iran once again into a military base and gendarme post for imperialism.

The Soviet leader, AN-NAHAB, another Lebanese newspaper, notes, called on Baghdad and Tehran to hold talks. The Arab peoples know from experience that those who are fanning the Iran-Iraq conflict do not like the cohesion of anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East.

W. Cronkite, leading commentator on CBS-TV's evening news program, noted: "In his first public reaction to the Iran-Iraq conflict L.I. Brezhnev called for a negotiated settlement. The Soviet leader voiced the supposition that a simple tragic misunderstanding can hardly be considered the cause of the clash between two peoples at a difficult time for them. Obviously with the United States in view, L.I. Brezhnev said that certain circles are clearly trying to profit by this conflict."

"In our time war cannot and must not be a means of resolving disputes between states--that is the leitmotiv of L.I. Brezhnev's speech," West Germany's NEUE RUHRZEITUNG stresses.

The newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT, published in West Berlin, writes: "In a highly significant speech L.I. Brezhnev expressed the Soviet state's readiness to fight tirelessly in the interests of all mankind to strengthen peace and eliminate the danger of the outbreak of a new war."

The London TIMES notes: "Special relations of cooperation have grown up between India and Moscow in both the political and the economic sphere."

AP stresses that in the course of the Soviet-Indian talks in the Kremlin the Soviet Union expressed its desire to breathe new life into the process of relaxation of international tension. "This determines the main direction of the current Soviet-Indian summit meetings," the agency notes.

INDIA OPPOSES PLANNED WESTERN NAVAL FORCE IN GULF

LD040958 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Oct, TASS--India has expressed serious concern over the attempts of the United States, Britain, Australia and France to knock together a so-called "international naval force" for interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. As an official spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said here, an internationalisation of the conflict between the two nonaligned states--Iran and Iraq caused by the deployment in that region of an international naval force will become a dangerous step that may lead to a further escalation of the conflict.

India, he said, has a stake in maintaining normal shipping in the waters around her. But she believes that the deployment of an international armada in the Indian Ocean basin will being about a directly opposite result. The spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs recalled in this connection that neither Iraq nor Iran have so far made any attempts at halting shipping in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. Iran made, on the contrary, a special statement to the effect that she intends to keep it open for international shipping.

Therefore the Indian Government rejects the arguments put forward by the initiators of an "international naval force" and has serious misgivings as regards their intentions. India, the spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said, is expressing hope that the countries which are planning to send their ships to the Persian Gulf area will refrain from such a step.

According to the local press, Secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affiars Romesh Bhanda has urgently left for Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. He is to deliver to the heads of these states personal messages from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and hold consultations in connection with the sharp aggravation of tensions in the region, which is caused, in particular, as the Indian EXPRESS pointed out, by the growing danger of an international clash in the waters of the Indian Ocean.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES INDIAN PETROLEUM MINISTER

LD031613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Reception"]

[Text] On 1 October I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received V. Patil, minister of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizer of the Republic of India, and had talks with him.

PRIME MINISTER BABRAK KARMAL TO VISIT USSR

LD052138 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow,6 Oct, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afganistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in mid-October. He has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government.

AFGHAN MINISTER CONDEMNS TRAINING OF MERCENARIES

LD052255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Mohammad Radi, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has condemned the actions of the United States of America, China and Pakistan, who are training and arming gangs of mercenaries for a struggle with the Afghan revolution. Rafi noted that counterrevolutionaries, in the person of feudal lords, criminals, and other riffraff represent an insignificant part of the Afghans who are on the territory of Pakistan. The overwhelming majority of the Afghan citizens who are in Pakistan are attempting to return to their motherland. However, the Pakistani authorities obstruct them, the minister noted.

TRIAL OF SEVEN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

LD040338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 3 Oct (TASS)--In a special revolutionary tribunal the trial has ended of seven Afghan citizens who, on the orders of counterrevolutionary leader. established outside the borders of Afghanistan, carried out a number of sabotage acts in schools and (?lycees) in Kabul in May this year.

During the course of the investigation and trial incontrovertible facts concerning the criminal activity of the bandits were disclosed. The accused admitted belonging to the so-called "Organization of Islamic Youth Unity" forced to struggle against the April revolution. It was established that this organization maintained close ties with the Hezb-e Eslami counterrevolutionary group led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who directs subversive activity against the Afghan people from the territory of Pakistan. Ciphers, money and counterrevolutionary literature, which Hekmatyar's group provided its people in Kabul, were taken from the bandits by the Afghan security organs and presented to the court as material evidence.

At the end of April and beginning of May the members of this subversive organization, in accordance with orders they had received, embarked on carrying out terrorist acts. One of the victims was (Rakhmatulla), member of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.

Aiming to disturb the peaceful life of Kabul, the bandits attempted to wreck the lessons in teaching institutions of the Afghan capital and frighten the schoolchildren and their parents. At the same time the Western mass information media began to launch a noisy propaganda campaign around these events. For the implementation of their criminal plans the members of the organization also received from abroad tablets which, when dissolved in water, gave off poisonous gas. As BAKHTAR reported, as a result of these bandit actions more than 2,000 schoolchildren, who were able to be saved only thanks to the speedy intervention of the doctors, sustatined poisoning. The criminals were caught red-handed. At the trial they confessed fully to the crimes they committed and they will receive well-deserved punishment.

PERILS OF U.S. AID TO THAILAND VIEWED

BK060806 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 1 Oct 80

[(Oleg Kansiyev) commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Bangkok, 35 modern U.S. tanks were delivered to Thailand recently in accordance with the U.S. emergency arms delivery program which was conceived a few months ago as a result of the problems along the Thai-Kampuchean border. But these border problems are the handiwork of the United States and China, both of whom have dragged Thailand into their adventure. In this adventure, Thai soldiers have been giving protection to Pol Pot soldiers who have reentered Kampuchea under guise of Kampuchean refugees.

When one lie has been told, more will follow. The United States has used the pretext of the border problems to send large quantitites of weapons to Thailand, ostensibly to help preserve Thailand's security. Let us ask this question: What must Thailand defend against when in fact no country is waging aggression against it?

Now that Thailand has received U.S. arms, it has to do the United States a favor in return. This comes in the form of political appeasement to the West. As an example, the United States has appealed diplomatically to Thailand asking that country to adopt a more aggressive posture toward the Indochinese countries; for without this aggressive posture, Thailand would find it difficult to explain why it has provided sanctuary to the Pol Pot guerrillas. However, according to international law, providing sanctuary to criminal elements--particularly assisting them in order to subvert the security of another country--constitutes an act of aggression and hostility against that country.

Bangkok circles cannot help wondering if being dragged into these abhorrent activities is damaging Thailand's reputation. Taking into consideration the U.S. deliveries of (?$400) million worth of weapons to Thailand, it can be deduced that the United States is trying to push Thailand gradually toward its very risky plan to revive its military role in that country. Scheming American strategists feel that the return of a U.S. military presence in Thailand will complete the link of U.S. bases encircling Asia from Japan all the way to the Middle East.

What will actually follow is that Thailand might be placed in the same unenviable role it played during the U.S. war of aggression against Indochina. During that time U.S. bases in Thailand systematically launched planes to bomb Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and the Thai Armed Forces were for all practical purposes under the control of U.S. Defense Department officials in their special military headquarters in Thailand--Macthai. The Thai people remember well the consequences--Thai soldiers became mercenaries fighting in Vietnam to serve U.S. interests. In short, the policy of pleasing the United States had implicated Thailand in a serious international crime--aggression against its neighboring countries.

There is reason to fear that the influx of U.S. arms into Thailand and the tense situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border will bring back U.S. military advisors and experts. This is because U.S. weapons must be maintained and the Thai troops must be taught how to use them. This could be one purpose of the U.S. 7th Fleet commander's recent visit to Bangkok. Experiences have shown us how far Thailand might be led astray.

In the meantime, Thailand is faced with a foreign policy choice--whether or not to seek a settlement of its differences with its neighbors in Indochina through negotiations. Political observers in Asia have attached much importance to the peace initiatives put forward by the foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries during their conference in Vientiane. They proposed (?negotiations) with Thailand and every ASEAN member country to find ways to improve relations with the three Indochinese countries on the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

It is appropriate to remind the people of that peace proposal, because it represents a correct path which conforms with reality and fully serves Thailand's interest.

LAO DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET-LAO RELATIONS

LD050344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1232 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Oct (TASS)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] 20 years ago opened up broad opportunities for the further development and deepening of friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos, Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, said in an interview to Soviet journalists. During the long years of stubborn struggle for its liberation, waged by the Laotian people under the leadership of the National Revolutionary Party of Laos, Laos has enjoyed all round material as well as moral support from the fraternal Soviet people, the minister stressed.

After the liberation of the country and the proclamation of the LPDR, said P. Sipaseut, our parties and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been strengthening close fraternal cooperation in all fields of the construction of socialism in Laos.

Both sides are making efforts to develop and strengthen cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical and other spheres, in order to contribute to the flowering of Soviet-Laotian relations. In accordance with the agreements that have been signed, the Soviet Union is giving the LPDR effective help in the development of its economy.

In the international arena the Soviet Union comes out tirelessly in support of the defense of peace, P. Sipaseut went on to stress. Each time that Laos has found itself in a difficult situation and has been subjected to threats, the USSR and other socialist countries have always come to its help in good time.

Referring to the meeting in the Crimea last August between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] and prime minister of the LPDR, P. Sipaseut pointed out that during the meeting both state figures had noted the successful development of all aspects of Soviet-Laotian cooperation.

They exchanged opinions on a wide range of international questions, paying particular attention to the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted that tension in this area is being created first and foremost by the expansionist policy of Beijing, which enjoys the support of the United States. It is Beijing which is trying in every way to complicate the situation in the countries of Indochina, interfering in their internal affairs and inspiring provocations by opponents of socialism and progress.

Chinese and American imperialism are trying to push the ASEAN countries into positions hostile to the states of Indochina, P. Sipaseut stated, and to use them as a weapon in the political intrigues of Beijing and Washington.

KAMPUCHEAN ELECTION PLAN CONFIRMS 'IRREVERSIBILITY' OF CHANGES

LD060841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "According to the People's Will"]

[Text] The Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council has decided to hold elections for the country's supreme state organs of power at the beginning of next year. A commission has been organized which will formulate a general election law and will then direct preparations for this important political campaign.

The election decision reflects the successes achieved in the process of stabilization in the country where only recently the political system, administrative structure and normal economic life were completely destroyed as a result of prolonged foreign interference--first by U.S. imperialism and then by the Beijing hegemonists. The energetic measures taken by the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] for overcoming the consequences of a tragedy which took the lives of almost half the Khmer people is now noticeably bearing fruit. Organs of local power have been formed and are operating in the country, enterprises are being restored, fields are being cultivated, the national education and health systems are being put to rights and the national culture is being carefully revived. The Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other countries are giving Kampuchea fraternal assistance.

Despite all its enemies' intrigues, the People's Republic of Kampuchea's prestige in the international arena is growing steadily. It maintains relations with 32 states and national liberation movements. Its representatives participate in many international meetings. Official visits by delegations of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council to Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries have helped to strengthen the ties of solidarity and friendship which link the Khmer people with those countries. People's Kampuchea was recently accorded diplomatic recognition by India.

At the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, a decisive rebuff has been given to the attempts by Washington, in collusion with Beijing, to revive the political corps of the bloody Pol Pot clique, thrown out of Kampuchea as the result of the people's uprising. The vain attempts of the Pol Pot remnants and of those whose puppets they are to speak on behalf of the Khmer people appear truly pitiful. The small group of reactionary emigres betraying national interests is powerless in the face of the will of a cohesive people.

The preparation now being launched for general elections in Kampuchea confirms with new force the irreversibility of the changes which have taken place in that country. The Khmer people, led by the KNUFNS and the People's Revolutionary Council, demonstrate political unity and indestructible cohesion in building their independent, peace-loving motherland.

ATTEMPTED 'REINSTATEMENT' OF PRINCE SIHANOUK HIT

LD031553 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 1 October 1980 publishes on page 3, under the rubric "Conjectures and Facts" and the headline "Prince From the Theater of Shadows," a 1,500-word article by Gennadiy Musayelyan discussing the combined efforts of the United States and China to reinstate Prince Sihanouk as head of a Kampuchean Government which would also contain representatives of the Khmer Rouge. Stating that "the press in the Asian countries notes that the position of the United States and China on the Kampuchean question, apart from its unprecedented cynicism, contains a threat to the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world," the article mentions Sihanouk's hope of "'liberating' his fellow-countrymen from the regime supported by Vietnam" and concludes:

"By his unprincipled foreign policy, Prince Sihanouk formerly actually contributed to inflicting a series of very grave upheavals on Kampuchea. These opened the way to power for the criminal regime. The Kampuchean people know and remember this well. That is why the spectacle of the 'martyr' prince's adventures, however the chief 'hero' and the Beijing and transatlantic producers may try, is doomed to failure."

BEIJING 'TWO-FACED' BURMESE POLICY CRITICIZED

BK060931 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Commentary by Prof (Mikhail Zhukov): "Unfaithful Neighbor"]

[Text] The period allowing amnesty to the insurgents by the Burmese Government expired recently. During the 3 months of the amnesty, some of the insurgent leaders from the jungle surrendered. Some of the political leaders who had been in exile abroad in recent years also returned to the motherland. They were warmly welcomed back like kindred returning home. But, the undelcared war in Burma's jungles continues. Burmese papers have reported renewed fighting.

During the last 18 years, the Burmese Government attempted three times to attain internal peace by declaring an amnesty--in 1963, 1974 and this year. I think you would agree with me that this prolonged war, which has caused hardship to the people, was transformed into a civil war a long time ago; this transformation of the war is the cause for the prolonged war. This war no longer has local roots, but has the nature of foreign aggression. It is being implemented with the help of mercenary forces which serve the interests of a big neighbor. This is the crux of the problem.

Continuous battles were waged as directed by Beijing in the broadcasts carried by the so-called Voice of the People of Burma Radio, which broadcasts from Chinese territory. One point worth noting is that during the 3-month amnesty period, the radio carried broadcasts continuously on Mao Zedong thought and instructions on the strategy of guerrilla warfare tactics. It first carried broadcast instructions on consolidating forces to wage an offensive.

Hence, the main issue in Sino-Burmese relations is noninterference by Beijing in Burma's internal affairs. It is necessary to ask Beijing why villages were burned down and people killed in the northern and eastern parts of the country, while there was unrest along the Sino-Burmese border. What are they doing in Beijing? There, they talked of friendship and tried to convince Burma. How can the two fit each other?

Similar questions were raised during a press conference in Kuala Lumpur during Deng Xiaoping's tour of Southeast Asia in 1978. Despite the Chinese representative's deceitful answers, the ugly feature of Beijing's policy towards its southern neighbors showed through.

While maintaining official diplomatic relations with an Asian neighbor country, Beijing reserves its right to extend support to the myriad insurgent groups which are fighting against that country. Deng Xiaoping proved this doubledealing when he said that China was performing its international duty and that if this duty were not carried out it would amount to surrender. This can be seen as a mockery of international (?practice).

The Burmese know this very well from their experiences over the last 20 years. Here is some evidence which shows to what extent Beijing is unfaithful in working against Burma.

As is known to many people, after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the leaders of the two countries agreed to build their relations on the Panchsila principles of peaceful coexistence. On this basis, Burma suggested that China be invited to attend the Bandung conference. At the conference podium, Premier Zhou Enlai announced that China would not claim territory from neighboring countries. He expressed the Chinese Government's readiness to finalize border limits with countries where borders had not been demarcated.

Prior to this, Zhou Enlai has said that China would go by existing border demarcations. He added that China would only resort to peaceful means in limiting the borders. Soon after, the People's Republic of China announced that it could not recognize the border posts with Burma, since they were set in 1941.

Despite their own assurances, China brought up the border issue in its relations with Burma. The first objective of these actions was to apply pressure on Burma, and the second objective was to cover up continuous interference in Burma's internal affairs.

After years of negotiations, the two countries signed an agreement in 1960 to solve the border problem. At the same time, the agreement of friendship and nonintervention was signed between the two countries. It was believed that Burma would avoid misunderstandings with the neighbor in the north by signing this agreement. However, Burma was soon faced with a problem of its own making.

Many people from China gradually moved into Burma and settled in the northern region. The Chinese authorities continued to arm the insurgents who set up liberated zones and gave military training. The resulting pattern of relations allows China to interfere in the internal affairs of Burma from outside despite its agreement with Burma.

At about the same time, Beijing began to practice its two-faced diplomatic policy toward other neighboring countries. This matter will be taken up in future commentaries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION

Jablonski Comments

LD031822 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the Polish State Council, Henryk Jablonski, has said that the Polish United Workers Party and the government intend to keep the promises made in the agreements with the inter-factory committees. They have also decided to implement a program of improving the life of all citizens. According to Henryk Jablonski, the dividing line now lies between those who want to overcome difficulties and those who want to use them for purposes that run counter to the socialist interests of the people.

Pinkowski Speech to Miners

LD031736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] As PAP reports, Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has addressed the miners of the Siemianowice Mine in Katowice Voivodship.

He stated in particular: Some people are ignoring the fact that it is socialism itself which has made it possible to achieve the considerable progress which was attained in People's Poland and also the tremendous social reforms and material wealth which all working people are enjoying. The working class and the working people are well aware of the truth, and are therefore quite right in demanding from the representatives of the party and government leadership those actions which would make it possible to eliminate the actual causes of tension. They know that our troubles have arisen (?not because of) shortcomings in the socialist system but as a result of distortions and deformations that occurred.

Pinkowski noted that many problems had already been solved. Other problems will also be solved in a serious manner. At the same time the government is creating the real prerequisites and conditions for a true renewal of the trade union movements and is deepening partnership between departments. Great anxiety, however, is being aroused because we are not reaching the level of planned production and this is hampering the improvement of the situation on the home market. At present the main task, Pinkowski stressed, is to restore the working rhythm of enterprises and to achieve the necessary production level.

At the present time considerable difficulties are being noted in supplying the population and the national economy with coal. These are connected with reduced extraction. If such a situation persists, 8 to 10 million fewer tons of coal will be supplied in the current year. We understand, Comrade Pinkowski pointed out, that many difficult problems have arisen in the mining industry. Jointly with the miners' collectives, it is necessary to work out a system of organization of labor which would make possible a better solution of the questions at hand. Both the state and workers themselves are interested in this.

Commentary on Weakening Socialism

LD032128 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Radio Moscow has been receiving letters in which our listeners, underlining the prejudiced and biased nature of Western reporting on developments in Poland, ask us to discuss what is really going on in that country. This is the question addressed by our commentator Yuriy Soltan:

This summer Poland experienced a period of dramatic social tension. Strikes broke out in some industrial enterprises, in this way the working people expressed their dissatisfaction with the mistakes and errors committed in the socioeconomic field. Before we speak of this, however, let's recall briefly what the Polish people have gone through. Before World II Poland was an insignificant country in Europe, backward and essentially agricultural. Millions of Polish working people were forced to leave their country in search of work. To guarantee security the then rulers of Poland chose an alliance with England and France. This choice proved to be of little value. Fascist Germany in a few days in September 1939 occupied Poland. The country emerged from World War II ruined and exhausted.

Fifty percent of the present population which numbers 35 million, belongs to the postwar generation. In rebuilding their country, the Polish people elected the road of socialism. Many achievements were accomplished on this road. In the last 10 years the real income of the working people including social allowances went up by nearly 75 percent. During the same period 450 large industrial enterprises were started and 2.5 million jobs were created, thus precluding the possibility of unemployment.

At the same time as the country was advancing, however, mistakes were made in planning and organizing the economy. A lack of balance appeared in the economy and proper attention was not paid to the needs and interests of the working people. All this was stressed openly in self-criticism at the eighth congress of the ruling party of the country, the PZPR, held last February. The road toward correcting these mistakes appeared to the workers slow and ineffective and thus they decided to make use of a very powerful labor weapon: the strike. The workers were not protesting against the socialist system but against the mistakes and distortions in the implementation of the course laid down by the party of the communists and state organs responsible for the interests of the working people. For this reason in the course of their discussions the strikers reasserted their faith in the socialist principles of the state system and precisely because of this, it was dialogue and not confrontation which resolved the social dispute.

The leadership of the PZPR and the Polish Government worked out an entire program of socioeconomic measures providing for an increase in the pay of the working people, and for sorting out the planning and organization of the economy. They also worked out measures for extending socialist democracy, and for constantly increasing the participation of the working people in implementing the important decisions relating to the country's economy. This is an intense program and demands a conscientious attitude toward work and the mutual fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the representatives of the workers and of the authorities. We must point out that the majority of working people understand this. The normalization of the situation in Poland's internal affairs, however, is not to the liking of the enemy. Attempts from abroad continue uncreasingly to influence developments in Poland in order to reorient the workers and incite them to break down the economy and to struggle for changing the socialist order of things. The so-called special fund of the FRG supplied for subversive activities in Poland about DM1 billion. The leadership of the American trade union organization AFL-CIO is engaged in similar activities with the approval of President Carter. A special group has been set up in NATO to study Polish developments. Advice on ways of weakening socialist positions in Poland is also given by the Beijing leadership. The situation in Poland is also discussed by the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress. The revanchists of the FRG have put forward territorial claims against Poland, and Western propaganda disseminates false information about developments in Poland.

This propaganda, (Leo Liestorfen) writes with indignation in his letter to Radio Moscow from Austria, incites directly against the socialist system. (Colin Slater) from England in his letter also writes that the developments in Poland are manna for cheap propagandists, who don't require any conjectures in order to start a dirty campaign against the socialist world.

Despite the difficulties, however, the Polish working class and its party are capable of confronting the complex problems of their country's development. The Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries give them friendly assistance. In his telegram to the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, wrote that this assistance is very important in dealing with the economic difficulties in the country. We will do everything we can, the telegram stresses, in order to deal with them successfully, to safeguard the building of the advanced socialist society and to continue to make a worthy contribution in achieving and developing the brotherly community of the socialist countries and to the cause of peace and detente in international relations.

Ties With USSR, CEMA

LD041630 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Indissoluble Union"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, TASS--Today's central Polish newspapers publish articles pointing out the country's indissoluble union with the socialist community. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU says that "People's Poland which occupies a major place in the Warsaw Treaty organization and the CMEA, will remain true to its constructive socialist foreign policy". Even the most heated discussions, the newspaper stresses, do not question what has become the foundation of our peaceful life--Poland's place in the international system of forces.

The newspaper GLOS PRACY writes, in its turn, that broad and multilateral cooperation with socialist countries, with the Soviet Union ranking first among them, is of particular importance for the economic life of People's (?Poland). The Soviet Union has repeatedly proved its understanding of Poland's needs, it adds.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 4 OCT

LD041522 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, TASS--A session of the 6th plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee opened today in Warsaw, chaired by First Secretary of the Central Committee Stanislaw Kania.

The plenary meeting will discuss a report by the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee entitled "On the Political Situation in the Country and the Current Tasks of the Party" and will consider organizational issues.

Statement by Kania

LD051032 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw is the site of a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party which is discussing the current political situation in the country, the party's tasks and organizational issues.

In a statement at the meeting the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, stressed that the nation can resolve its problems only on the road of socialist development and under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party. With reference to Poland's foreign policy, Stanislaw Kania reaffirmed the country's intention to continue to actively struggle for strengthening peace and international cooperation together with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

MOLDAVIAN OFFICIALS WELCOME ERICH MUECKENBERGER

LD031603 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Sep 80 p 1

[ATEM report: "Erich Muekenberger Visit to Moldavia"]

[Text] Erich Muekenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, arrived in Kishinev on 26 September to present the Banner of Honor of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship to the Moldavian section of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR.

In the welcoming party at the capital's airport were: I.I. Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; P.P. Petrik, member of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau and secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; Yu. V. Bernov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; also members of a delegation of leading workers of the Central Board and first secretaries of the Bezirk boards of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, headed by Kurt Thieme, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and secretary general of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship; Ingeborg Koenig, GDR consul general in Kiev; and other officials.

Girls in national costume presented the guest and those accompanying him, with bouquets of flowers.

The guest from the GDR toured the republic.

ROMANOV RECEIVES VISITING DRESDEN SED DELEGATION

LD030923 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 1

[LWNTASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Excerpt] A delegation of party workers from the Dresden SED District Directorate, headed by Lothat Stammnitz Dresden and District Directorate second secretary, has come to the end of the visit it has made to acquaint itself with the experience of the Leningrad party organization. The guests from the GDR were in Leningrad in accordance with the program to develop interparty ties.

The delegation was received at the Smolnyy by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom. A friendly conversation took place.

The delegation left for home yesterday.

FRG ELECTION RESULTS, SCHMIDT COMMENTS REPORTED

LD060631 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct, TASS--The Social Democratic Party (SDPG) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) which are members of the government coalition headed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt won a convincing victory at the regular elections to the FRG's Bundestag on October 5. According to official preliminary data issued at night, 42.9 per cent of the electorate voted for the SDPG, and 10.6 per cent--for the FDP. The conservative opposition bloc CDU-CSU polled 44.5 per cent of the votes, 4.1 per cent less than at the previous parliamentary elections of 1976.

Thus, the SDPG-FDP coalition will remain in power in Bonn in the coming four years. This was stated by the leaders of the two parties. As a result of the elections the Social Democrats will get 218 seats and the FDP 53 seats out of the total number of 497. The number of deputies from the opposition bloc CDU-CSU has decreased to 226. These date indicate that the coalition parties' positions in the Bundestag have grown stronger.

The FRG's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated in a TV interview that the election results improved the possibilities of the country's government to continue the foreign-policy course towards detente, arms control, and cooperation.

GROMYKO HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR DEPARTING FRG ENVOY

LD042331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave a luncheon on 4 October in honor of Wieck, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the USSR, on connection with the completion of his mission and his final departure from Moscow.

DPA Report

LD041510 Hamburg DPA in German 1405 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (DPA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko gave a farewell meal in Moscow on Saturday for Bonn's outgoing ambassador, Hans Georg Wieck. The meal, described by protocol as a "breakfast," lasted over 1 hour. Among those present on the Soviet side, besides Gromyko, were First Deputy Foreign Ministers Georgiy Korniyenko and Viktor Maltsev, and First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Yuriy Brezhnev. Observers assessed Gromyko's invitation as a gesture which went beyond the framework normal in such cases. Ambassador Wieck will now represent the Federal Republic at NATO in Brussels.

KOSYGIN EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ULUSU

LD011556 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin addressed to Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu the following telegramme: "In connection with your appointment ac prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, please accept my congratulations and wishes of successes.

"I wish to express the hope that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey, whose foundation was laid by V.I. Lenin and K. Ataturk will successfully develop for the benefit of our countries, in the interests of strengthening universal peace".

The reply telegramme from Bulent Ulusu says: "I was pleased to receive your kind message on the occasion of my entering upon the office of prime minister of the Republic of Turkey.

"I share your hope that the relations between the Republic of Turkey and the Soviet Union, whose foundation was laid by the great leaders of the two countries K. Ataturk and V.I. Lenin will develop and serve the common interests of our countries, strengthening of peace and security all over the world. I wish to express confidence that our governments will make efforts in this direction.

BARRE PRESS CONFERENCE AT END OF VISIT TO AUSTRIA REPORTED

LD060953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Following a Course Toward Detente"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 September--Speaking at a press conference here at the end of his official visit to Austria, R. Barre the French premier expounded France's viewpoint on a number of topical foreign policy problems. Replying to a PRAVDA correspondent's question about possibilities for consolidating the policy of detente, the premier noted that the traditional line which has been pursued for many years now toward the development of constructive East-West cooperation is typical of France's policy. The relations between our country and the Soviet Union are a graphic example of this, he said.

The premier stressed the special significance of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing which took place last May. It was held at a time when a whole series of circumstances had substantially complicated the international situation and it cogently confirmed the need for continue dialogue.

Touching on the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the all-European conference member countries, P. Barre noted that the meeting must pass the test and overcome the difficulties which the policy of detente is encountering today. In the premier's opinion, the efforts of the meeting's participants must be concentrated on the practical implementation of the provisions of all sections of the Helsinki Final Act.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON IRANIAN-IRAQ SITUATION

Contradictory Reports

LD031813 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct, TASS--Contradictory reports are comming from the area of hostilities between Iran and Iraq. An Iraqi military command bulletin says that yesterday Iranian planes raided targets in the towns of Amareh, Kut, Jalalat and Kornas. Iraqi planes made massive strikes against concentrations of Iranian armour and transport and also targets in the area of the town of Dezful. Iraq's naval forces shelled military targets in the area of Abadan inflicting much damage to them. The local press reports Iraq's capture of the Iranian port of Khorramshahr. The military command's bulletin says that "the Iraqi foces have reached their main aims and their task now is to consolidate the captured positions".

Tehran, 3 Oct, TASS--According to the Iranian side its ground forces are conducting vigorous operations and have forced Iraqi troops to retreat in a number of areas of Khuzestan Province. The fighting is especially fierce in the area of the towns of Abadan, Khorramshahr, Ahwaz and Dezful, says a bulletin of the Iranian Joint Military Command. PARS agency reports that as a result of last night's heavy fighting Iraqi troops were pushed out of Khorramshahr. The general mobilization of the civilian population in Khuzestan has been announced. The Iranian aviation has intensified its operations, according to the bulletin of the joint staff. An Iraqi fighter plane was downed in the area of Dezful. Another Iraqi plane was shot down in a dog fight near Hamadan. Also reported is the destruction of a big number of Iraqi tanks in the southern section of the front.

Washington, 3 Oct, TASS--The United States is stepping up the fulfilment of its plans of military interferfence in the Persian Gulf. General David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has arrived in Oman from Saudi Arabia. Oman i one of the countries that recently made its military bases available to the United States. General Jones will check the "combat readiness" of the American fleet stationed in Gulf of Oman at the very entrance to the Persian Gulf. The CBS television company reports that the United States has increased its naval presence in that area. The aircraft carrier Midway, the missile cruiser Leahey and the missile destroyer Parsons have sailed into the Arabian Sea. They are expected today to join up with the U.S. naval armada headed by the aircraft carrier Eisenhower.

A Pentagon spokesman in Washington has confirmed that the American Navy had conducted consultations with allies concerning the creation of an "international force" to ensure shipping in the Hormuz Strait. British, Australian and French naval ships are already on their way to that area and, as planned by the Pentagon strategists, will take part in the joint operations.

Speaking in Dayton (Ohio) President Carter of the United States said that the United States would take "all the necessary measures" to ensure "freedom of navigation" in the Strait of Hormuz. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie told a press conference in New York that the United States was conducting talks with its allies on the question of possible actions in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Damascus, 3 Oct, TASS--For a long time already nobody can be convinced by the pretexts that Washington is trying to find to justify the "necessity" of American military interference in the Persian Gulf area, stresses the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH. It is well realised in the whole world how serious the consequences of such adventuristic U.S. actions might be.

The aggravation of tension in the area of the strait by the United States is part of the Camp David plot against the Arabs. It is not by chance, ATH-THAWRAH writes in conclusion, that the Zionist and as-Sadat propaganda are urging the United States to interfere in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and use this "golden opportunity" to achieve its imperialist plans.

Iraqi, Iranian Communiques

LD041026 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct, TASS--According to a communique of the Iraqi military command, the Iraqi troops are continuing their operations against the Iranian Army, repelling its counterattacks, keeping hold of the seized territories and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Two Iranian gunboats have been sunk on the Shatt-al-'Arab River. A number of objectives and installations in Abadan have been bombed and destroyed.

Iranian aircraft made raids on the outskirts of Baghdad, objectives in Sulaymaniyah and Irbil provinces as well as the port town of Al Faw. The Irania side lost three aircraft and four helicopters.

The Iraqi Air Force carried out air raids on military and economic objectives in Iran's territory. A bridge and a fuel depot have been destroyed in Dezful. A raid has been carried out on the transport facilities in the area of Sanandaj and an airfield near Dezful.

Tehran, 4 Oct, TASS--According to the local press reports, the Iranian side has launched a number of successful counterattacks in the course of the last twenty four hours with the participation of ground forces support by tanks and the air force. According to a statement by the Iranian military command, the Iraqis were forced to retreat over a nearly 480 km wide front.

In Khuzestan, the city of Susangerd and the areas adjoining it were liberated after an airborne force was sent. Enemy tank columns were repelled from Abadan for a distance of five kilometers.

The communique by the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces said that six enemy aircraft were shot down yesterday.

Baghdad, Tehran Leaders on Fighting

LD051625 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct,TASS--Iraqi Defense Minister 'A. Khayrallah announced at a press conference held here Iraq's decision to declare unilaterally a three-day ceasefire to take effect at dawn on October 5. If Iran violates the ceasefire terms (as set forth by Iraqi Foreign Minister S. Hammadi in New York, correspondent's note) Iraqi will consider the ceasefire invalid and resume military operations. The minister expressed hope that if Iran agreed to a ceasefire, the sides could reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The minister pointed out that at present the Iraqi Army holds positions determined by the country's political leadership, precisely along the Qasr-e Shirin--Sumar--Mehran--Dezful--Ahvaz--Khorramshahr. 'A. Khayrallah stressed that Iraq does not claim Iranian territory, does not strive to capture Iranian oil, and wants to have good relations with the Iranian people.

The latest communique by the Iraqi Military Command points out that the Iranian Air Force made raids yesterday on Basrah, Dokan, Baghdad, suburbs of Kirkuk, as well as populated localities in Salah-al-Din and Sulaymaniyeh provinces. The Iraqi Air Force on its part bombed yesterday the area of Dezful, oil installations in Bahbehan and other objectives.

Tehran, 5 Oct, TASS--Iraq's unilateral ceasefire decision has been rejected by Ayatollah Khomeyni. The statement broadcast on Tehran Radio yesterday stresses that the Iranian Armed Forces will not halt their combat operations until they win "ultimate victory".

Touching upon the dispatch by the United States to Saudi Arabia of U.S. aircraft equipped with the AWACS system, Iranian Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i evaluated this move by Washington as hostile to Iran. In a statement issued here, he stressed that the Iranian Government strongly condemned the dispatch of the aircraft viewing this step as a continuation of the hostile stand taken by the United States towards the Iranian revolution.

The latest communique by the Joint Staff of Iran's Armed Forces points out that in the course of the day yesterday fierce fighting was continuing for the town of Khorramshahr situated in the area of the Shatt al-'Arab River as well as in the area of Ahvaz town in Khuzestan Province. Radio Tehran also said that Iranian troops made raids against positions of Iraqi troops deployed in Iraq's territory.

Moscow Arabic Report

LD051833 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports less military operations between Iran and Iraq in the areas of Abadan and Khorramshahr. It points out that news on armed clashes has not been reported since yesterday.

An air alarm was sounded twice in Baghdad but there were no Iranian air raids, according to AFP. It linked the absence of a military operation with Iraq's unilateral announcement concerning a cease-fire for 4 days, despite Iran's rejection.

IRAN CONDEMNS PRESENCE OF AWACS IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD050636 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 5 Oct, TASS--The statement issued by the Iranian prime minister's office here on Saturday said Iran sharply condemned Washington's decision to send the military spy planes of the AWACS system to Saudi Arabia. The statement emphasized that that step by the U.S. administration was indicative of the U.S. hostile attitude to Iran and would lead to a further aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area.

FORMER SAVAK AGENTS CREATE CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION

LD051546 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] San Francisco, 5 Oct, TASS--Agents of the former shah's secret police SAVAK who took refuge in the USA have created a clandestine terrorist organisation the aim of which is to kill and persecute Iranian students who study in the USA and U.S. citizens who come out in support of the Iranian revolution. This came to light after two former SAVAK agents were arrested in San Jose (California). They were preparing a bomb explosion at a meeting of Moslem students at the university of that city. Large stocks of explosives were discovered at the criminals' place. They were suspected of exploding the bomb at a meeting of Iranian students in Berkely (California) in August.

One of the arrested, a certain Ekhdai, disclosed the existence of a terrorist organisation under the name of "Free Iranian Army". According to him, it is a group which consists of former Iranian servicemen and policemen and which comes out against Khomeyni. He said the purpose of the organisation is to practise killings and terror against those people and groups that come out in support of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

MIDDLE EAST TOUR OF JCS CHAIRMAN JONES SCORED

LD040310 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Preparing a Springboard for Intervention"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev writes:

General David Jones, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is touring a number of countries of the Middle and Near East, arrived in Muscat, the capital of Oman, on Thursday. He already visited Cairo and Jidda, and after his visit to Oman he intends to inspect ships of the American armada, amassed in the Arabian Sea, and to pay a visit to Israel on his way back to Washington. In the Pentagon's official report it is said that the aim of David Jones' visit to Muscat is to discuss with Oman leaders the situation that arose as a result of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Political observers, however, believe that the real aims of the visit of the American general are far from being limited to this.

The very fact of the trip of such a highly-placed representative of the Pentagon to the area of the Near and Middle East, undertaken at the heat of tension in the region, shows that the escalation of the U.S. military preparations assumes more menacing proportions. It manifests itself in concentration of large U.S. naval and air forces in direct proximity of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict zone, in mobilization of the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force," in drawing to that area warships of U.S.-allied countries which, in Washington's design, should serve as an "international glove" which covers "the mailed fist" of the American military. The United States assigns a particular role to such pro-American countries as Egypt, Israel, Somalia in establishing a military spring board in the Middle and Near East.

Oman, where the American general is now on a visit, just as the abovementioned countries, gave consent to put its military bases and structures at the disposal of the U.S. naval and air forces. Jones is now coming to terms with Oman leaders on realization of the earlier-reached accords. His inspection tour of countries of the Middle and Near East has the aim to check the readiness of the newly-acquired springboards for interference into the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and armed intervention against Soviet independent states of the region.

Korotkov Commentary

LD041822 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The inspection tour by General David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, to American military bases in the Persian Gulf area is causing considerable concern in many countries in the Middle East and South East Asia. Commentary is by news analyst Vladimir Korotkov, and this is what he writes.

Political observers link this tour by a high-ranking Pentagon official to the feverish American preparations for interference in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The men in Washington make no secret of the fact that the general is checking on the U.S. Navy's preparedness in the area. Dozens of ships are already concentrated there, including two aircraft carriers and thousands of marines. The American press points out that within minutes the Persian Gulf can be reached by B-52 strategic bombers with nuclear bombs on board aircraft based on the Island of Diego Garcia. In this connection people are recalling President Carter's secret directive on the possibility of using nuclear weapons in the Near and Middle East. Also noteworthy is the fact that in the past few days American papers have been increasingly carrying articles that openly urge not to miss the moment and to interfere in the conflict.

For instance, the New York DAILY NEWS said that in the war the stakes are so high that the United States cannot be a bystander. The press discusses the possible concrete forms of interference and the pretexts that can be used for it. The New York TIMES noted that any, even the most insignificant incident, could provide such a pretext. And, as you can well understand, the possibility of such a development is rather great, for the Arabian Sea is virtually teeming with American ships and the U.S. military have rich experience of concocting provocational pretexts. Suffice it to recall the so-called Tonkin incident, which official Washington used for unleashing a dirty war against Vietnam. The United States is continuously attempting to bring its NATO allies into the act of interfering in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict so as to cover U.S. interference with the fig leaf of an international action.

For this purpose much prominence is being given to the allegation that shipping through the Hormuz Strait is being threatened, and this allegation is being used for the speedy need to set up what is presented as an international fleet. President Carter, speaking in the State of Ohio, indicated that the United States would take all the necessary steps to guarantee the freedom of navigation in the Hormuz Strait, though it's common knowledge that there's no threat now to the passage of vessels. One cannot but agree with Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince al-Faysal, who noted that the setting up of an international fleet under the guise of a nonexisting threat is a danger that should be avoided.

The U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf are fraught with the most dangerous consequences and this should not be forgotten.

KING HUSAYN TO VISIT SOVIET UNION IN MID-OCTOBER

LD032248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (TASS)--At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will pay an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the middle of October.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD042104 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Oct 80

[From "Window on the Arab World" program, prepared by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] It was announced in Moscow that the monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, King Husayn ibn Talal, was due to visit the Soviet Union officially, at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, by mid-October. King Husayn has visited the Soviet Union many times. His first visit took place after the June 1967 war. The talks King Husayn will hold in Moscow with the Soviet leaders will be a continuation of the regular contacts between the two states concerning the development of the situation in the Middle East and major international issues. No doubt the forthcoming visit of King Husayn to Moscow will contribute to the development of the Soviet-Jordanian relations founded 17 years ago.

King Husayn has repeatedly stated that he supported strengthening relations and development of economic cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union. Jordan highly appreciates the Soviet position on the question of a just settlement for all aspects of the Middle East problem. The two states adopt the same attitude to this problem, the most important problem facing the Arabs. The Soviet Union and Jordan have already said, in joint documents, that a real settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the complete evacuation of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and on the basis of guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

The Soviet Union is developing with Jordan a genuinely equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields of economy, culture and science. This cooperation is based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and national independence of both countries. This cooperation is increasingly becoming an important element in consolidating the national independence of Jordan and increasing the strength of its resistance in the struggle against Israeli aggression.

PLO LEADER HITS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD052206 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Aden, 5 Oct, TASS--Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine N. Havatmeh addressed here representatives of South Yemen public and Arab National Liberation movements.

The Palestine revolution, he said, is determined to strengthen the strategic alliance with the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, to develop relations with the member-countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and all Arab progressive forces in the interests of struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East and the dangerous consequences of the separate Camp David accords. We highly appreciate the aid and support given to us by the socialist countries in our righteous struggle, N. Havatmeh pointed out.

Imperialism and reaction, he stressed, are hatching plots against the Arab people with the aim of dealing a blow to the Palestine revolution, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the progressive regime in Syria, to bring pressure to bear on the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. The Palestinian Resistance Movement is mobilizing all its forces and resources to frustrate these criminal conspiracies and the struggle against the main enemies of the Arab peoples--U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggressors.

The balance of forces in the international arena, N. Havatmeh went on to say, has changed in favour of the forces of peace, progress and socialism. The successes of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are evidence of the fact that imperialism is losing its position in the developing countries, and is unable to subordinate the will of peoples to its diktat.

By establishing its military bases in Egypt, Oman and Somalia, N. Havatmeh said, U.S. imperailism is trying to impose its domination on the Middle East, to bring pressure to bear on the peoples of the region and plunder their natural resources. The United States is preparing a direct aggression against the progressive Arab states and National Liberation Movement. But the Arab peoples are capable of upholding their independence and sovereignty and giving a resolute rebuff to the aggressive ambitions of the United States.

Speaking on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, N. Havatmeh stressed that this conflict plays into the hands of the reactionary forces, which strive to disunite the Arab and Moslem peoples, and is an obstacle in the way of a just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

VISITING DJIBOUTI PARLIAMENTARIAN DISCUSSES SOVIET RELATIONS

LD052100 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 4 Oct 80 EA

[Interview by unidentified Moscow Radio correspondent with Abd al-Qadir Waberi Askar, speaker of Djibouti parliament, who headed a Djibouti parliamentary delegation visit to USSR from 30 September through 4 October--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Speaker, what can you tell us about the purpose of your visit to the USSR?

[Answer] We came to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet parliament. After arriving here we had talks with two Soviet parliamentarians.

As this is our first visit to the USSR, the event is particularly significant for both the Djibouti and the Soviet parliaments.

[Question] What were your talks with these Soviet officials about and were they fruitful?

[Answer] We discussed relations between the Djibouti parliament and the two houses of the Soviet parliament. We gave an account of how our parliament functions and heard how the two houses of the parliament here work. We also discussed relations between parliaments, the electorate and government officials of both Djibouti and the USSR.

[Question] Mr Speaker, what can you tell us about relations between Djibouti and the USSR?

[Answer] As our president has said, the Republic of Djibouti is open [as heard] and prepared to be friendly with any country whose intentiosn are peaceful. Relations between Djibouti and the USSR are similar to Djibouti's relations with other countries of the world, both developed and developing, major powers and other emerging states. Djibouti welcomes every occasion in which it can be friendly and cooperate with other countries.

[Question] What is Djibouti's attitude to the situation created by the imperialist in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] As regards the Indian Ocean and the other things you have asked me about regarding the military buildup, all I can tell you is that it is a matter for the countries concerned to decide what is best for thier interests. All we can say for our own part is that the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea ought to be a zone of peace. We have said that before and we are saying it again. We have four neighbors. We share borders with two of them and are separated from the other two by water. We have good relations with all of these four countries in terms of humanity, Africanism, Arabism and fraternity.

[Question] Mr Speaker, what can you tell our listeners about your visit to the USSR?

[Answer] What I can tell your listeners about my visit to Moscow is that I can tell those who are listening to us that here in Moscow we Djibouti parliamentarians held fruitful talks with our Soviet counterparts. We had a good look at the Soviet country and people and saw things we have never seen before. What we have seen of the land of the USSR and its people seem friendly and good.

IZVESTIYA PRAISES NIGERIAN PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY

LD031447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Shtykanov dispatch under the rubric: "1 October Is Nigerian Independence Day": "Republic's Holiday"]

[Excert] Lagos--Nigeria pursues an active and peace-loving foreign policy, thanks to which it has acquired authority not only in Africa but also throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

On many international issues its stand coincides with or is close to that of the Soviet Union. In particular, it supported the Soviet proposals for the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations and a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. This country's government consistently supports the national liberation movement, makes a significant contribution to strengthening the unity of African countries and comes out against the last strongholds of colonialism and racism on the continent.

After Nigeria gained its independence, the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the young state. Our country helped its people to preserve their country's territorial integrity. This is well-remembered even now in Nigeria. Soviet-Nigerian relations embrace different spheres of life: economy, science and culture. The Soviet Union exports machinery and equipment, excavators, generators and welding apparatus to Nigeria. Our specialists have participated in the construction of oil pipelines and are now working on the construction of a metallurgical plant, which will be one of the biggest in Africa. Soviet instructors are training national cadres. Many Nigerians are acquiring higher and secondary specialized education in the USSR. Approximately 500 students from Nigeria are currently studying in Soviet VUZes.

The Nigerian-Soviet Friendship Association plays a large role in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples. Tens of thousands of Nigerians are its active members.

The Nigerian people solemnly celebrate their national holiday--Independence Day. Soviet people wholeheartedly wish them great new successes in all spheres of their life.

BREZHNEV GREETS GUINEA PRESIDENT ON 22D ANNIVERSARY

LD060831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the State of Guinea Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and also on my own behalf I warmly congratulate you, the State of Guinea Party and the entire Guinea people on the 22d anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

Soviet people follow with profoundly sympathetic feeling the achievements of the friendly People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in the political, socioeconomic and cultural spheres. I wish you and the entire Guinea people further progress on this path and express confidence that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation that exist between our countries, parties and peoples will continue to develop fruitfully for the good of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the Soviet Union and in the interests of the cause of peace, detente and international security and the cohesion of all peace-loving anti-imperialist and anticolonial forces.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CANDIDATE POLITBURO MEMBER P.M. MASHEROV DIES IN CAR CRASH

LD051722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announced with profound regret that Petr Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium tragically died in a car crash on Saturday.

The obituary says: The heart of an ardent communist, an eminent activist of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, who devoted all his conscious life to the cause of building communism, has ceased to beat.

Petr Mironovich Masherov was born 13 February 1918 in the village of Shirka, Sennenskiy Rayon, Vitebsk Oblast of a poor peasant family. He was a member of the CPSU since 1943. After completing a course at Vitebsk Pedagogical Institute, he worked as a teacher in Rosson secondary school. From the first days of the Great Patriotic War, Petr Ivanovich Masherov was an organizer of the partisan movement and the communist underground in Belorussia. He was commander of the Shchors partisan detachment, commissar of the Rokossovskiy partisan brigade, and in 1943 became head of the Vilcy underground oblast committee of the Komsomol. In taking part in battles against the German-fascist invaders, Masherov displayed outstanding organizational capabilities, valor and heroism. He was wounded twice. After the liberation of Belorussia, Masherov took a leading part in Komsomol and party work. He was first secretary of the Molodechno Oblast Committee of the Komsomol, and later became first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Komsomol. In 1954 Masherov was elected second secretary of the Minsk Oblast Committee of the party, and a year later, first secretary of the Brest Oblast Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party.

Petr Mironovich Masherov's splendid qualities as a talented leader and organizer, of great erudition, were displayed with particular force during the period of his activities in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee where he worked fruitfully from 1959 in the post of secretary, second secretary, and from 1965, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

At the 22d CPSU Congress, Masherov was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. At the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses he was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. Since April 1966, he was candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Masherov was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR of many convocations. From 1966, he was a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In all his working capacities, Comrade Masherov displayed creativity and initiative in implementing the party's policy. He was distinguished by his selfless devotion to the great ideals of communism, great energy and passionate devotion to work, party-like adherence to principle and humanity, personal charm and modesty. All this won him recognition and great prestige in the party and among the people.

For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Petr Mironovich Masherov was awarded the exalted titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor. He was awarded seven orders of Lenin and many medals.

The sacred memory of Petr Mironovich Masherov, true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will remain for ever in the hearts of Soviet people.

The obituary was signed by leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state and also by leaders and public figures of Belorussia.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 2-5 OCT

LD040244/LD060505 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-5 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

2 October

Most farms in Omskaya Oblast have finished threshing, in spite of difficult weather conditions. In Tadzhikistan 500,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to state procurement centers; in Kamchatskaya the lifting of potatoes continues. (0100 GMT)

In Azerbaijan 750,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to state procurement centers, beating last year's record. The target is 800,000 tons. (0500 GMT)

3 October

Leninabadskaya Oblast leads in the cotton competition, with 540,000 tons delivered to state procurement centers in Tadzhikistan as a whole. Over 450,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to state procurement centers in centers in Turkmenia. (0100 GMT)

The harvesting of grain crops is now proceeding on the last few million hectares. At the beginning of this week there was still grain crops to be reaped on 8 percent of the area. Much work remains for late crops. Sunflower and grain crops have been cleared from only 10-15 percent of this area. Sugar beets have been lifted on only 1 million hectares; 4 million remain to be lifted. Cottongrowers have delivered 5 million tons to procurement points. Winter sowing is almost complete in the Ukraine. Sowing is under way in the North Caucasus; conditions have improved thanks to the rain. By 1 October grain crops remained unthreshed on approximately 300,00 hectares in Kokchetavskaya Oblast and on 200,000 hectares in Pavlodarskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. In recent days there has been cold rain and even wet snow, but the work rates have not decreased. (0200 GMT)

The area devoted to fine-fiber cotton in Tadzhikistan will increase by several times next year; 50,000 tons of seed have been sown already. (0230 GMT)

The harvesting is ending in Kugranskaya Oblast. A good harvest has been realized: 19 quintals per hectare. (0530 GMT)

In Turkenia 50,000 tons of cotton have been picked so far, all that has reached collection points has been graded first class. (0800 GMT)

Belorussia expects to deliver over 500,000 tons of potato to the state this year. (0907 GMT)

The rate of cotton harvesting in Turkmenia is twice that of last year. Over the 5-year period deliveries of thin-fiber cotton to the state have amounted on the average to 67,000 tons. To date 450,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered to procurement points. (1100 GMT)

Strong rains have delayed the sowing of winter crops in the Kuban. The situation is especially alarming in the northern area of the kray. Wide-cutting sowing machines are being used to make time, and work is proceeding round the clock. (1100 GMT)

The collection of the third million ton of grain crops has begun in Altayskiy Kray. (1600 GMT)

Winter crops are being sown in the Kuban. Almost 1,900,000 hectares have been earmarked for sowing. After the start of mass sowing, there was rain for 10 consecutive days. The soil was moistened to a depth of 25-30 cm. For 10 days, not a single machine could be driven out into the fields.

4 October

In Kazakhstan, 15 of the 19 oblasts have completed the grain harvest. Kamchatskaya has fulfilled its potato plan. (0000 GMT)

The harvesting of grasses on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes is nearing an end. Approximately 54 million tons of hay have been laid in, which is 70 percent of the task. This is 1.5 million tons more than last year. The farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Estonia, and other union republics are best supplied with hay. The farms of the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Lithuania have overfulfilled the plan. Most work is now concerned with the laying in of silage and the procurement of straw. More than a quarter of a billion tons of silage have been laid in, 34 million tons with chemical preservatives. Machine operators are accelerating the harvesting of green material in order to make up for time lost due to the bad weather. To improve the quality the silage is being enriched by carbonide and other additives. The lifting of fodder root-crops is being successfully carried out in Georgia. Collection rates are increasing in the RSFSR and the Ukraine, but in Belorussia, Estonia and Latvia the harvesting of fodder root-crops is delayed. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture believes that there is still time before the snow and it is necessary to make use of all possibilities to supplement the stocks of fodder. Front-ranking farms are successfully using the waste from grain, vegetables and industrial crops. It is necessary to gather everything that can be used for cattle fodder. This year because of the rainy weather the quality of the fodder is not high, so it is necessary to make up for it in the feed preparation plants. (0200 GMT)

The reaping of grain crops has ended in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. The threshing of windrows is in progress on the last thousand hectare. To date almost 600,000 tons of Pavlodarskaya grain have been delivered to the granaries. (0530 GMT)

One million tons of grain crops have been delivered to the state by Omskaya Oblast, two-thirds of it is strong and valuable wheat. Threshing of grain has been fully completed in Altayskiy, over 2 million tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators. (0700 GMT)

The grain harvest in the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast is nearing completion in difficult weather conditions; early frost and sleet are limiting the deployment of machinery. Some 100,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered in Kirgizia to date. (0800 GMT)

In difficult weather conditions agricultural workers of Kokchetavskaya Oblast are completing the grain harvest. Over 2 million tons of grain have already been delivered to reception points; three-quarters of this is strong and hard varieties of wheat. (0900 GMT)

Kuban Valley rice plantations are going to harvest 1.1 million tons of rice this year. In Irkutskaya, potatoes have been lifted in many rayons without losses, despite bad weather. The fourth cutting of grass this year is in progress in Saratovskaya Oblast. This has become possible thanks to intensive irrigation. A fifth harvest of alfalfa and other perennials is due later in the autumn. (1100 GMT)

Buckwheat harvesting has opened in Primorskiy Kray; it occupies 21,000 hectares and cutting is proceeeding rapidly despite the recent typhoon. (1200 GMT)

5 October

Irkutskaya Oblast is finishing its potato harvest on an area of 25,000 hectares. (0000 GMT)

In the Non-Chernozem oblasts in conditions of intermittent rain the machine operators are doing everything possible to get in all the grain. Unfortunately there have been long gaps between reaping and threshing. In Chelyabinskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya and certain other oblasts there is a lot of corn in the swathes. Particular attention is being paid to the procurement of seed, since far from all farms have been provided with it. Where good conditions prevailed in particular in the Northern Caucasus, the lower Volga Region and Kaliningradskaya Oblast, the mass sowing of winter crops is underway. More than half the autumn plowland has been plowed for spring crops. In Bashkirskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts three-quarters of the plan has been prepared, even more in Tomskaya Oblast. However, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture is concerned about the low rate of soil preparation in Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and the Non-Chernozen Zone. (0200 GMT)

In Uzbekistan 2 million tons of cotton has been picked by machine. (0400 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast has completed the grain deliveries plan for the current 5-year period, with more than 19 million tons of high-grade wheat and other grain delivered. Despite bad weather, over 2.8 million tons of grain from this year's harvest has been sold to the state to date. (1400 GMT)

Zaporozhskaya Oblast farmers are the first in the Ukraine to finish laying in seeds for spring; 80 percent of the seeds are first class. Ukrainian farmers are preparing seed for zoned and intensive strains for sowing for next year's harvest. (1500 GMT)

PROGRESS IN TADZHIKISTAN AGRICULTURE REPORTED

LD031624 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Dushanbe, 3 Oct, TASS--for the first time ever farmers in Tadzhikistan (Soviet Central Asia) took in harvests of rye and barley at a height of 4,000 metres above the sea level. Specialists from the Institute of Biology of the Academy of Sciences of the republic helped farmers to do that. There is little fertile land in the Pamirs where Tadzhikistan is situated with 95 percent of the territory occupied by glaciers, rocks and steep slopes. Therefore agricultural experts mainly try out such plants which can give good harvests on relatively small areas in highland conditions, during short local summers and despite the high level of solar radiation. Grain crops brought in from almost all highland areas of the planet are being tested out. This allowed scientists to give recommendations how to raise both grain crops, and vegetables and potatoes. Local cooperatives have been taking in good harvest for several years now. The varieties are frost-resistant and well used to sharp temperature changes. Cooperatives are also expanding areas under almond, walnut and sea buckthorn. Scientists are increasingly turning to rich plant selection material in which the Pamirs abound. Roughly 6,000 varieties of plants grow there. For example, unknown grades of wildgrowing wheat, barley, pod-bearing plant and vegetables have been discovered there. Using them scientists managed to breed several highly productive varieties, for example, grain crops give up to 35 centners of grain from hectare, while potatoes--350 centners.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION LAUNCHES COSMOS-1213

LD031701 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1213 artificial satellite of the earth. It carries on board scientific equipment intended for continuing space studies. The Sputnik's orbit has an initial period of revolution of 89.6 minutes Its maximum distance from the earth is 343 kilometres, minimum distance--207 kilometres and inclination of the orbit is 72.8 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment the satellite has a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements and a radio telemetric system for transmitting to earth data of the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

POPOV, RYUMIN UNLOAD CARGO, CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS

LD031106 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct, TASS--Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continue unloading the automatic transport ship Progress-11, the fourth transport ship during the work of the crew on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz. The biggest part of the cargoes, including food procuts, regenerators of the life sustaining system, separate sections of the on-board systems to replace spent ones were carried by the cosmonauts onboard the station. Water from the tanks of Progress-11 was pumped into storages of the Salyut-6.

Under the programme of studies of natural resources of the world and environmental studies the cosmonauts are conducting observations and photographing separate areas of the world ocean. A technological experiment whose aim is growing in weightlessness a monocrystals of the cadmium-mercury-tellurium compound continues in the unit Splav.

The cosmonauts are also doing physical exercises on the trainer and are training with the use of the vacuum suit Chibis. According to the date of medical control and conversations over the radio, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin keep a high capacity to work and are in a good mood.

The flight of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-37--Progress-11 proceeds fully in accordance with the program.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT TBILISI SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD040054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The second republican scientific and practical conference devoted to problems of production efficiency and product quality in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress closed today in Tbilisi. It was noted that today in Georgia more than 2,250 types of products are produced with the state mark of quality, which is 21.5 percent of its output.

Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

BRIEFS

KABARDINO-BALKARIYA TELEVISION--Construction of a high-altitude radio relay line between Nalchick and Tegenekli has been completed. Now the workers at the mining and metallurgical combine have the opportunity to watch transmissions of the central and republican television. This mining town now has two color television transmitter units. In the near future, micro-retransmitters will be installed which will bring television to the high-altitude settlements of Verkhniy Baksan, Terskol and Azau. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 28 Sep 80 LD]